

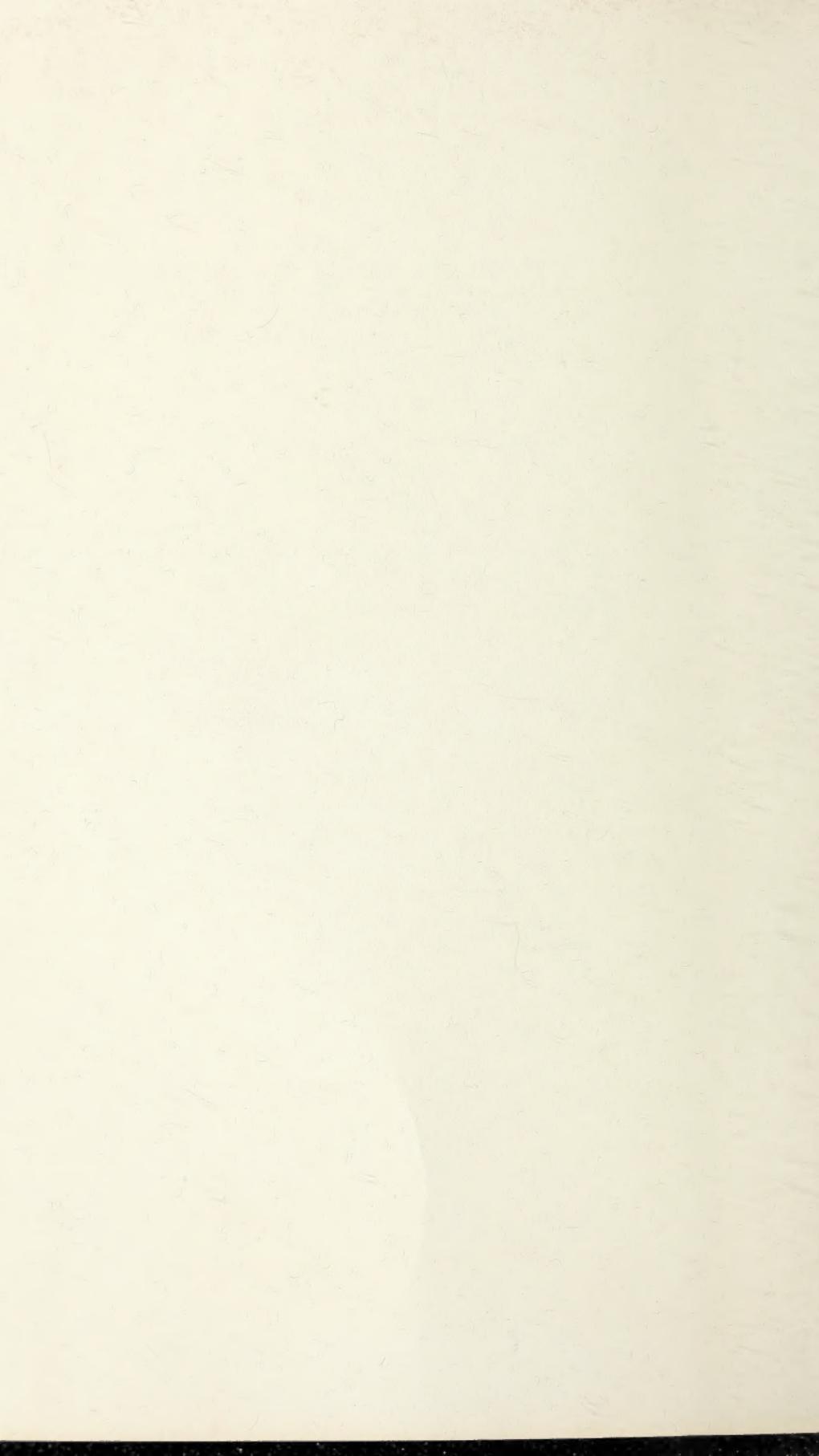
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YEAR BOOK
OF THE
HEATHER
SOCIETY



1984





THE HEATHER SOCIETY

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Nederlandse Heidevereniging 'Ericultura'

Gesellschaft der Heidefreunde

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Editorial

The *Heather Society Year Book* first appeared twenty one years ago. Recently, reading through that first *Year Book*, on page 4, I came across the statement - 'These enthusiasts, who were the founders of the Society, believe that despite the growing interest now being shown in heathers, there are thousands who do not yet realise what rewarding additions they can be to a garden'. In this issue our Chairman writes about the continued growth of interest in these plants.

Their popularity has unquestionably increased greatly during the past twenty one years, and the Heather Society can justifiably claim some small part in the responsibility for this. It has constantly brought the excellent qualities of heathers as garden plants to the attention of a wider public.

Since 1964 the membership of the Society has increased six-fold. However, it is smaller and younger than many specialist societies, and heather growing must still be regarded as a minority interest. Perhaps heathers are grown in one garden in twenty five. How many gardens contain, for example, roses?

What will the future bring? Different gardening styles are brought into being by social changes or changes of fashion. Some plants enjoy a short period in vogue and then most people lose interest in them. Others seem to continue in favour as each new generation of gardeners comes along. It is among these ever-popular groups of plants that the hybridists have created forms and colours that were never seen in their wild ancestors. Heathers have so far escaped this fate, and perhaps something in their genetic make-up may continue to protect them from it. However, who knows what may be done with tissue culture, if the commercial demand exists.

Since I am not adept at the casting of runes, I cannot say with certainty what will happen to heather growing in the future. In the short term, if the growth in the popularity of heathers is to continue, those wishing to begin growing them must be provided with sound advice and good plants. The Heather Society has ensured that the advice is available by publishing the *Heather Culture*

Leaflets. The majority of the horticultural trade offer excellent plants. However, the sale of neglected plants, lime-hating species in alkaline areas and tender cultivars in harsh districts still goes on. This may provide a short-term return for the seller, but it can turn the buyer against heathers, and give rise to a phrase I hear all too often - "Oh we can't grow heathers around here".

Botanical terms sometimes appear in articles in the *Year Book*, and I have been asked several times to provide a glossary of them. I do not "pretend" with John Ray that "all the Particulars contained in this Book, cannot be found in any one Piece known to me, but ly scattered and dispersed in many, and so this may serve to relieve those Fastidious Readers, that are not willing to take the Pains to search them out". I will therefore content myself with suggesting where comprehensive glossaries may be found. *Heaths and Heathers* by Terry Underhill and *The Heather Garden* by Harry van de Laar both contain, in addition to excellent glossaries, much that would be of interest to those who have not read these books. The glossary in *Ericas in Southern Africa* by H. A. Baker and E. G. H. Oliver is well-illustrated. Two more general books that contain glossaries are *Collins Pocket Guide to Wild Flowers* by David McClintock and R. S. R. Fitter, and *The Concise British Flora in Colour* by W. Keble Martin. This short bibliography is by no means exhaustive.

"From what has been said of the family (Ericaceae) it will be perceived that a very interesting bed or group might be made from these alone. Many persons would find it worth while to devote a spot to the British heaths and their varieties"

W. Robinson, *The Wild Garden*, 1st Edn, 1870,
p 199.

From the Chairman.

Maj.-Gen. P. G. Turpin, C.B., O.B.E.

West Clandon, Surrey.

The popularity of heathers as garden plants continues to grow. Reports from commercial growers indicate that the demand is higher than ever; so much so, that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain good plants of some popular cultivars after the middle of March.

Nearly all the gardening writers appreciate the value of heathers in bringing colour and variety into our gardens even on the dullest day of winter, and articles on growing heathers appear regularly in the gardening literature. The television programme "Geoffrey Smith's World of Flowers" is including heathers among the twenty selected flowers being featured, and *Gardening from Which* is undertaking a project involving a study of the growing and selling of heathers. Town planners and Parks Departments are making more and more use of heathers in large-scale plantings in parks, around civic buildings and in decorating the island beds in the middle of roundabouts and along the margins of busy roads. Wayside petrol stations and small general stores have started to display boxes of heathers for sale, and many of the larger chain stores include heathers in their flower departments.

It is interesting that this great increase in the sale of heathers has not been accompanied by a general demand for more cultivars. One large-scale dealer has reckoned that over 90% of the heathers he sells come from less than thirty different cultivars. Most buyers look for a plant with a neat compact habit, with plenty of flowers of a distinctive colour or with brightly-coloured foliage. Varieties like *Calluna* 'Beoley Gold', 'Darkness', 'J.H. Hamilton', 'Kinlochruel', 'Silver Queen', 'Sir John Charrington', 'White Lawn', *Erica carnea* 'Foxhollow', 'Myretoun Ruby', 'Springwood White', *E. cinerea* 'C.D. Eason', 'C.G. Best', 'P.S. Patrick' and *E. vagans* 'Mrs. D.F. Maxwell' and 'St.Keverne' are always good sellers.

Most heather nurseries are beginning to realise this and are tending to reduce the number of varieties which they offer. In Germany Herr Schurig, who introduced *Calluna* 'Schurig's Sensation', and whose annual sales reach hundreds of thousands, has, for some years, limited his summer-flowering varieties to about 15 and his winter-flowering cultivars to less than a dozen. One of our largest wholesale growers, whose annual target is between a million and two million heathers, restricts the number of cultivars, which he grows, to a little more than a hundred. It is left to one or two specialist nurseries to grow a larger range of varieties. This involves a great deal of additional work - some of it uneconomical - just to maintain a sufficient stock of some of the less common cultivars. We should be grateful to those nurserymen who are willing to devote their time and their resources to growing as many as 300 or 400 different cultivars.

And so, in common with many other garden plants, we are likely to see a reduction in the number of different heather cultivars on sale in Garden Centres. Only the more reliable and more attractive varieties will survive the competition for quick sales.

And yet the number of named varieties continues to increase. What hope can a newly-named heather have of breaking into this closed ring? Very little, unless it has some outstanding characteristics and an imaginative name.

We can almost count on the fingers of our two hands all the new heathers, which have made any real impact during the last 15 years. Experience has shown that a name like 'Golden Carpet' makes infinitely more appeal than 'John F. Letts', although there is very little to choose between the two plants. 'Californian Midge' will always sell more quickly than 'Nana Compacta'. 'Hirsuta Typica' is perhaps, marginally, a better cultivar, but the name 'Silver Queen' is more likely to attract the customer. Sometimes an indifferent cultivar will sell quite well because its name makes an immediate impact, and occasionally a very good heather can make its way, in spite of having been saddled with an uninspiring name.

But it must be admitted that most people who buy heathers do not care a "hoot" for their names, as long as they like their appearance. It is left to the dedicated members of the Heather Society to appreciate and enjoy the subtle differences between the many varieties of cultivated heathers and to take note of the interesting variations which occur in the wild.

Annual Conference, Falmouth Hotel, Cornwall September 1983

Mrs. Phyllis Kennedy, Sway, Hampshire.

Eighty-two members, including three from Scotland, one from Norway and one from Ireland, foregathered at the very comfortable and well appointed Falmouth Hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Randall were waiting to welcome us. After an excellent dinner we proceeded to the Conference Room where our Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Pat Turpin, opened the Conference by greeting the assembled company and made special mention of Mrs. Petterssen from Norway and Dr. Nelson from Ireland. After his opening remarks he introduced Mr. Peter Blake, the Cornish County Adviser for Horticulture, who proceeded to give us a most stimulating, informative and entertaining talk on gardening in Cornwall, using his hands as well as his voice to describe and demonstrate most effectively the problems of a maritime climate. The greatest problem was how to deal with the strong salt-laden winds which deposited their load on plants and soil alike in considerable quantity. Building a wall round the garden was not the answer, for the wind rose up over the wall and dropped into the vacuum on the other side, circulating round and round unable to get out. Planting trees and shrubs with thick leathery or furry leaves which defied these winds, or slatted fencing was what was needed to break up and filter the wind. The light

texture of the soil was the next point taken up, for in such soils the nutrients are easily leached away by rain so there must be constant replacement of these nutrients. Having achieved a windbreak then the early flowers and vegetables came into their own in the mild winter climate of Cornwall. He finished his talk by showing slides of the plants about which he had been talking and pointed out at the same time the importance of instilling into young people that soil must be made to be productive so that when they became adult they would wish to make gardens of their own as an inheritance for Cornwall.

What a start to a Conference that lecture was, as it provided not only a great deal of food for thought, but also a lot of merriment.

On arrival in the Conference Room after breakfast on Saturday we were handed seven sheets of notes which Mr. Pascoe, Head of the Horticultural Department at Camborne Technical College, had prepared for us on the subject of tissue culture. We read the notes, we looked at each other, we read them again and wondered what maze we had landed ourselves in. However once the lecture started and Mr. Pascoe explained in much simpler terms what micropropagation was all about, we became utterly fascinated by what might take place in hybridisation in years to come. Two incompatible plants could be put together as protoplasts, which are plant cells with the walls removed by enzymes. Much faster multiplication of stock was possible when raised by tissue culture.

A tremendous amount of research has yet to be done and can only be done by trained laboratory staff. It is very costly, but my thoughts at that point leapt into the future and I wondered whether one day yellow and red Ericas and Callunas would appear amongst the purples, pinks and whites on our moorlands with the mating of South African heaths which turn their backs on ours at present. Finally, still appearing to be in serious vein Mr. Pascoe produced a screw top jar in which there was a clear liquid, saying that four days previously he had put several cells into the liquid and, taking another jar also with clear liquid in it, but with something else as well, remarked "Look what they produced to-day" - there was

a roar of laughter. We who were there know what it was, but you who were not let your imaginations run riot!

Mr. Little of Penwith Plants Ltd, then gave an illustrated talk on horticulture in Africa, showing us many weird, as well as beautiful plants growing in their natural habitat, some of the most colourful being the vast family of aloes which dominate the African scene in their winter months.

After the coffee break David Trehane, well known as a specialist in Camellias, showed us slides of some of the best known and most beautiful Camellias bred in Cornwall, particularly the *williamsii* hybrids, amongst which was the one called after his wife Joan Trehane. On one of the petals was a fly but he assured us that there were no flies on his wife! He spoke also of the men who collected plants from far off places in days gone by. In those parts of Cornwall where the climate was mild and moist, Camellias flourished out of doors but not so in the deep frost pockets of the valleys. He showed also slides of *Pieris*, *Vaccinium*, *Cassiope* and other ericaceous plants, pointing out that when plants were first introduced into this country their heights were unknown, demonstrating this by showing an example of three *Pieris japonica* planted in a group where eventually the path disappeared in a tunnel underneath them.

After a snack lunch quite a number of members went by coach to visit the County Demonstration Garden at Probus, where Mr. Blake and one of his assistants were waiting for us, while others went to Treliwick, one of the many beautiful gardens of Cornwall. By the time we reached Probus a chilly full gale was blowing, laid on specially, we felt sure, to prove that what Mr. Blake had said the previous evening was indeed true. It was interesting to note which plants, including heathers, had stood up to the salt-laden winds and which had quietly succumbed. The effect on some apple trees was to make them appear to have suffered fire scorch. Probus is high and windswept and was chosen for the garden for that very reason. A hot cup of tea was provided after our walk round and it was most welcome.

After another excellent dinner we again foregathered in the Conference Room, where we were delighted to

hear from Mr. Waterhouse how the new heather garden at Mount Edgcumbe was progressing and how valuable an asset it would be. By this time we were in competition with the dinner dance that was in progress in the ballroom below us, though what reached us sounded like rhythmic drums in deepest Africa. Eventually they were persuaded to tone down just a little. At "Open Forum" the questions posed ranged from planting under polythene and gravel mulch - had anyone had long term experience and had any problems arisen? - to what lime-tolerant heathers would grow in shade, why, when so many deciduous trees and shrubs would not burn until dry, many evergreens burnt fiercely when newly cut or growing. Next came a question on the parentage of hybrids involving *Erica tetralix* and the last question was whether the very old *Erica triflora* could be the same plant recorded before 1800. A short discussion took place on each of these questions and the questioners seemed satisfied at the conclusions arrived at. Mr. McClintock brought the evening to an end with a short but very interesting account of his travels in Holland and Germany looking at heathers.

The Annual General Meeting took place after breakfast on Sunday and as usual it went very smoothly. In her report Pamela Lee, our Secretary, told us that the Heather Society now had 1544 members, of whom 100 were overseas members. We were very pleased to know that our officers were prepared to be re-elected.

After the A.G.M. Dr. David Coombe gave us a very vivid picture of the local Lizard heathlands from Saxon times onwards and told us that where the peat had been cut, pollen, which is long lasting and characteristic of species, had shown that once long ago the heathland had been forest. The forest disappeared, presumably cut down, and grazing started. He then went on to speak of the "barrows" or burial grounds and how the standing stones were always on the highest spots so that they could be seen from a distance. He told us too that over 850 different species of plants had been recorded on the Lizard, and how *Calluna* stood up better than most to the vagaries of salt winds and drought. Only four plants

of *Erica x williamsii* had been found since 1974, the last one by Cherry Turpin in 1981 * and these were one of the treasures of the area.

Dr. Lewis Frost then spoke of the Lizard Project saying how important it was that it would be scientifically carried out to preserve the natural beauties of the peninsula against the onslaught of farmers who were cultivating more and more heathland right up to the cliff edge, destroying rare plants in their wake and the surface environment. They get such poor crops from this third-rate agricultural land that they then claim for "loss of crop". Funds were badly needed and he begged most successfully.

The final lecture after the coffee break was given by Terry Underhill on growing heathers in conjunction with alpines and his advice was for the low-growing non-spreading varieties of heathers, to avoid bulbs other than dwarf species and that the best effect was obtained by grouping heathers together which flowered at the same time, rather than mixing Ericas with Callunas as it simplified pruning as well. Some dwarf conifers also combine well with alpines.

In the afternoon two coaches took us to the Lizard and Kynance Cove. We spent a short time only on Goonhilly Downs before going on to Kynance where we divided up into three groups each with a leader to view a large plant of *Erica x williamsii*, after which we went for a walk along some of the paths around the cove.

After dinner four members showed slides depicting Ireland, a romp round South Africa and finally back to Hampshire. Our Chairman then thanked Mr. and Mrs. Randall and those who had helped to organise such a delightful, varied and happy week-end and we were all sorry to say goodbye to one another on Monday morning.

(* Another plant of *E. x williamsii* has been found on Goonhilly Downs since the Conference took place. Ed.)

From Hedda to Cherry

Hedda Nicholson, Dorking, Surrey

(The following letter was written by Mrs. Nicholson to
Mrs. Turpin)

2nd August 1983

Dear Cherry,

I am in the living room enjoying the view of our new heather bed. A storm is coming up, but even under that gloomy sky they look bright and cheerful. Who says they are dull and boring?

You once asked me how I came to love heathers. Well, that is a story. When I married Hugh in 1973 my knowledge about heathers was somewhat limited. All I knew was that there was a summer flowering and a winter flowering heather. With that I could not make any impression in the circle I entered now. Hugh, as you know, is a founder member of the Heather Society and I was dragged to meetings and garden walks where I could do no more but put up an intelligent face, keep quiet and listen.

All that changed when I moved to England in 1976. We lost, of course, our fair share of plants in the drought. What water was available was used in the kitchen garden. Only over Hugh (the plant) I slopped a bucket of washing up water every day. He survived and so did 'Valerie Proudley' next to him. Since we had also lost our main lawn, we decided to start afresh and redesign the garden. The existing herbaceous border, which took up two sides of the garden in full length, we replaced by three smaller island beds. We kept most of the surviving shrubs and filled the beds for the time being with bedding out plants. The first bed we replanted permanently was the so-called "friends bed", where Hugh keeps all his heather friends. 'Constance' (MacLeod) is there together with 'Joyce Burfitt', 'Sir John Charrington', 'David McClintock', 'P.S. Patrick' and so on. At first it was a bit difficult and we even had to go to Holland and Germany to get the plants. In February 1978 came Herr Westermann to stay a few days with us. He brought me

Brian and Valerie Proudleys' book which, as you know, is translated into German. And then it happened. The bug had bitten me. After the "friends bed" it was the turn of the drive. It looked really a bit scruffy. Hyssops and aubrieta had taken over. We kept all the *Cistus* and a *Pinus mugo* and I started to design the bed, but I could not get it right. The book says heathers should be planted in large groups. I love playing with colours and the bed is long and narrow - only 70 cm wide. Hugh intervened. It is only a matter of taste, he told me, and if you like a patchwork, plant it. And suddenly it fitted. But there were still so many more varieties I would have liked; so we made a few more beds. At last we changed the rose bed. They did not like our sandy soil. They struggled for many years but were never good. We replaced them with heathers. Now there is one (last?) bed to come. We had to fell a flowering cherry as you know and we decided to follow your advice not to replace it but keep the view free of that lovely *Betula utilis*. BUT the tree was surrounded by daffodils and it would look a bit silly to have suddenly in the middle of the lawn a fourfold circle of daffodils with a hole in the middle. We dug them up and thought of sowing grass there. But the more often we looked at the circle the more we liked the idea of making a heather bed there to complement the one around the birch. We started pushing heathers over the paper again. You will find your place there and behind you the lovely "Cotswold Gold". The plants are all ordered and in October, when we are back from holidays, we shall start planting. We look forward to it.

With love

Hedda.

Hens and Chickens

Rex Probert, Machynlleth, Powys

There must be as many ways of starting a heather garden as there are gardeners, but we thought that our solution might be of interest to others.

We started with the acquisition of a few winter-flowering Ericas to brighten up our front garden and contrast with the thousands of snowdrops and daffodils in it. Then one of our daughters gave us a few Callunas - 'County Wicklow', 'Robert Chapman', 'Darkness' and 'Sister Anne'. They did well in our acid soil and it was easy to take cuttings so we bought a few more - 'Peter Sparkes', 'Radnor', 'H.E. Beale', 'Gold Haze' and Ericas 'C.D. Eason', 'Mrs. D.F. Maxwell' and 'Lyonesse'. This time we bought five of a kind and they soon made a modest impact.

Last summer we had to fell a big old cherry tree, and as well as this vacant space we straightened a curve in the lawn to make a border some 90 feet long by six to ten feet wide with a background mainly of rhododendrons and azaleas. The border is open to the sun all day and might provide space for 500 or more heathers. We could have gone to a nursery and bought them but this way seemed not only expensive but rather unenterprising, so we did some research and went to our nearest specialist nursery and bought a collection of the ones we thought the most interesting in threes and fives.

We fetched the new plants last October but before putting them in - there were just over a hundred little shrubs - we took from them one or two cuttings where this could be done without spoiling them. The strong little bushes were planted in the new border, spaced well apart. Meanwhile nearly all the cuttings 'took' with a mixture of loam, peat and sand. By the spring they were such good strong plants that it would have been better to have spaced them even more widely apart than we did to avoid root damage when planting out.

Planting out was done in late spring using the "hens and chickens" technique which we often use for cuttings, namely putting the little plants round the older ones in groups. This meant that our border now had about 500 plants in some 50 varieties, all in patches of about a dozen, some more some less. Among the heathers are some small conifers, some bought at the same time and they too yielded cuttings just as easily as the others. The same ease of propagation applies to most of the tree heaths.

We hadn't reckoned on the hot dry summer which followed our planting, but all the shrubs had been put out into good-sized holes filled with a mixture of peat and leafmould, and a good watering once a week kept them growing.

Already the border looks well-furnished and indeed we are so pleased with it that we plan to move a number of ground cover plants and crocosmias to take the heathers further back up to the azaleas; this might add another hundred or so to the collection.

One of the great beauties of a border such as this is, of course, that it should soon look after itself but, perhaps even more important, it gives colour and interest all the year round and especially from July to November when the garden scene tends to be rather quiet.

A French Member's Reminiscences of the Irish Tour of 1983 (21-28 August)

Henriette Tricos, Biscarrosse, France

(Translated from the French by Maj.-Gen. P. G. Turpin.)

Let me say, at the outset, that this tour was perfect in every way and that it was of great value both to the qualified botanists who took part and to the modest amateurs like myself.

The members of the tour assembled on the Sunday evening at the Kylemore Hotel. The whole Atlantic seaboard of Europe was represented, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, France and Spain. Dr. Charles Nelson introduced us to each other and it was immediately apparent that we should get on well together. In addition to Dr. Nelson, who had been kind enough to take charge of the French party (which was by no means an easy task), I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Small again, who saw that we put our best foot forward on our outings. The Hotel stood in a setting between a wooded hill and a magnificent lake, with calm, clear water in which fish abounded. The excellent fresh salmon served for dinner confirmed this, if confirmation were necessary. There is no bathing in these lakes, as the water is too cold.

Here I must digress for a moment. I had been intrigued by an electric light which had been set up on the lawn between the Hotel and the hill, which shone brightly all night. The following morning the mystery was explained. Mr. Chatelain, who is a distinguished amateur entomologist (he has collected 780 species of moth on the British list) was trying to catch Irish moths. But it appears that he had no success.

Monday Morning

Departure for Roundstone. We should have been disillusioned not to have rain in Ireland. And, sure enough, it rained, but only until mid-day. Then it had the grace to clear up and it did not rain again. In fact, during the whole week we had weather and temperatures which were quite exceptional for this time of year. On a hillside, where the going was rough and fairly steep, we found several varieties of heather - *E. tetralix* with its inflorescence forming an umbel at the end of its stem and its ovary covered with hairs, *Daboecia* with its alternate and larger leaves, and *E. erigena* (not in flower at the time). Actually we were at the highest station of *E. erigena* in Connemara.

Tuesday

To Carna. Here were all sorts of *Daboecia*, with different coloured corollas, mauve-pink, white and some in rarer shades of red. We also saw the double form of *Daboecia*.

Another sight was *E. x stuartii*. This hybrid has leaves which are fairly upright at the tip of the stems and an ovary with a few short hairs, while *E. mackaiana* has a glabrous ovary. The flowers are mainly borne in star-shaped terminal umbels. The practiced eye of the specialist could easily see the difference. The rest of us found it more difficult.

Our attention was drawn to other plants. On the edge of a ditch we saw *Juncus planifolius*, which Dr. Nelson told us came from Tasmania; by what route remains a mystery.

During the afternoon we visited several areas where all the different heathers were growing together. And then came our "ceremonial" visit to the six plants of *E. ciliaris*, the only representatives of the species in Ireland. But there was at least one flower for us to see.

In the evening we gathered in a neighbouring village to attend a programme of Irish music. This was a most enjoyable entertainment, which, according to Dr. Nelson, who knows what he is talking about, was typically Irish. Some dedicated members of the party stayed on for the dance which followed.

Wednesday .

Marvellous weather, with bright sunshine. We drove along the edge of a large beach of fine sand, at least half a mile wide, and then for three or four miles into the mountains stretching along the bay. On the rocks were two observation towers (for submarines) and on this magnificent stretch of sea-water which penetrates far inland there was just one sail-board carrying out its

evolutions. How different from our crowded French lakes. We envied such peaceful scenery. We had lunch on a rock facing the sea, followed by a short run of a mile to visit another station of *E. erigena*, our object being to determine the highest altitude at which it grows in Connemara (about 300m (984ft)).

We then split into two groups: those who chose to return by a longer route through the mountains (the gluttons for punishment) and those of us who preferred, like me, to return by the way we had come. And all the time there were plants other than heathers to see, for example: *Polygala*, *Armeria maritima*, *Anagallis etc.* On the edge of a beach, in the sand, we were privileged to see a Currach, a kind of leather boat, covered with tar, which is capable of crossing to America. It is pliable and can be folded up to take up less space.

As though to fill us with nostalgia for this magnificent country of Connemara our evening meal consisted of Connemara salmon and fresh Connemara crayfish. Who ever said that we would not appreciate Irish food?

Thursday

Depart from Kylemore in perfect sunny weather. A stop on the way to change our money into sterling. Then we arrived at a lake occupied by swans, where we looked for *E. erigena*. Lunch was taken overlooking this lake, and then we set off for Ballinamallard. The area is part of a heavily-guarded military zone. We had dinner in the town and then met Dr. Nelson's parents at the "House of plants". This was a most friendly occasion.

Friday

From Ballinamallard we entered a private property, and there in a meadow beside a stream we saw *E. vagans* with white flowers and red anthers. We then went on to a Forestry Commission site where we had a picnic lunch on the grass facing the mountains. Then a quick

departure for Letterkenny, passing through Donegal along the shores of Lough Swilly, through magnificent country. We stayed at a hotel at Dunfanaghy where a strong wind blew all through the night.

Saturday .

We drove along the edge of very boggy ground along the shores of a lake where we found *E. mackaiana*, *E. tetralix* and *E. x stuartii*. This gave us the opportunity of comparing these three heathers.

<i>E. mackaiana</i>	ovary glabrous
<i>E. tetralix</i>	ovary hairy
<i>E. x stuartii</i>	a few hair on the ovary

Once more we had our picnic in the open air facing a lake. In the distance we could make out the ruins of a church, giving a bizarre appearance, which tempted some of us to take photographs. Next we visited a botanical garden, not yet open to the public, which contained an enormous number of Rhododendrons, Fuchsias and rare trees. At the edge of the lake, where the water was quite calm and full of fish, stood a magnificent castle. Opposite was a small wood protected against animals, as it is all that remains of a large and more important forest which has long since disappeared.

The boldest members of the party set off to reach the summit of a nearby mountain, which they succeeded in doing. The rest of us thought it more prudent not to tax our strength and to forfeit the chance of admiring the scenery from the summit. So we stayed on the road.

Sunday

Sunday was spent in returning to Dublin. On the way we visited a very fine heather garden, in which a large collection of different varieties were growing side by side, showing off their quality by the contrast which they made with one another with their various colours.

At mid-day our journey was broken by a stop at the house of Dr. Nelson's parents, who, with their usual

kindness, entertained us to an excellent meal. I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking them on behalf of us all for their hospitality and assure them of our warm appreciation.

One by one our party's numbers were reduced until, for the last evening, there were only five of us left in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

Monday

Final dispersal. But Dr. Nelson had arranged for us, the French members of the party, an hour's visit to the splendid Botanical Gardens of Dublin, where among the enormous number of plant species, all sorts of mature trees are growing, most tastefully planted and tended with the greatest care, witnesses to the great love of plants of all those who are responsible for the gardens. It has its own heather garden. Then Dr. Nelson, with the kindness and consideration which he had shown all along, accompanied us, the French members, to the Airport, where we took our leave of him, promising ourselves to meet again when the opportunity occurs, after thanking him most warmly for having made our stay in Ireland so enjoyable.

I cannot finish these few reminiscences without saying to all the members of our party, without exception, how much we enjoyed their company and their friendship.

In conclusion let me say with what pleasure we shall remember this tour, in which all the arrangements were entirely beyond reproach.

Eduard André was one of the best-known plantsmen of his day, but even Homer nods. On p 252 of his "Plantes de Terre de Bruyère" of 1864 he writes of hardy heathers "La première introduction fut l'*Erica Daboeci*, d'Irlande (interesting whence it came, but the species grows also in his own country of France) en 1748. Presque à la même époque suivait l'*E. arborea*, de Madere (also a French native) . . . En 1763 on apportait, des neiges de Spitzberg, l'*E. herbacea* (which is

unknown even thousands of miles further south). Deux ans plus tard, l'île de Minorque nous fournissait l'*E. mediterranea* (which is another French native and does not grow on Minorca). Du Portugal, de 1768 à 1770, les *E. scoparia . . . ciliaris* arrivèrent (more natives!)". All the same, this is one of the very few works of that century to deal ;with hardy heathers at all. When it was published, André was 24. He died in 1911.

Heather Gardens No 10. Regents Park.

Maj.-Gen. P. G. Turpin, West Clandon, Surrey.

Regents Park is one of the most interesting and romantic of the London Parks. The land was originally acquired and enclosed by Henry VIII as Marylebone Park, one of his many hunting-grounds. Under the Stuarts the land was split up and let to various noblemen as small holdings and pastures. The Prince Regent (later George IV), after whom the Park was given its present name, had grandiose plans for incorporating it in the development schemes, including Regency terraces and gateways, which he was planning with his architect, John Nash, at the beginning of the nineteenth century between 1812 and 1826. These plans were only partially completed. The Park was first opened to the public in 1835.

Today Regents Park provides facilities for a wide range of interests. It is the home of the Zoological Gardens and the Islamic Cultural Centre, with its

shining new mosque, which, with its copper-covered dome and minaret, was completed in 1977. There is an open-air theatre within the Inner Circle, where Shakespeare's plays are performed. There is the Regent Canal and a large boating lake, athletics and sports grounds, Bedford College and Winfield House, the official residence of the United States Ambassador. The Royal Botanic Society had its home in the Inner Circle until 1932.

The pride of the Inner Circle is Queen Mary's Garden, the main feature of which is the famous Rose Garden. The British Rose Growers Association provided the original stocks of roses. The collection is kept up to date by regular planting of new varieties.

Nearly 20 years ago the Park Superintendent of Regents Park, who was a heather enthusiast, decided to plant a heather border along the sunny side of the Rose Garden, on the right-hand side, as you enter Queen Mary's Garden from York Gate and York Bridge. The border ran below the slopes of a mound which formed a good background, with evergreen trees and shrubs and a large clump of Pampas grass. The border was about 12 feet wide and some 40 or 50 yards long and contained a rich variety of different heathers, many of them foliage cultivars. *Calluna*, *Erica carnea* and *E. x darleyensis*, *E. cinerea*, *E. erigena* and *E. vagans* were all represented, as well as the tree heaths. Among the heathers there were a number of dwarf conifers. Alas, this heather garden is no more. Less than two years ago the heathers were dug up and all that remains are some of the conifers (no longer dwarf), the Pampas grass and one large clump of *E. erigena* 'W.T. Rackliff'.

Another, less well-known, heather garden has been created during the last few years next to the grounds of Winfield House, just inside the Outer Circle of the Park, opposite the Charlbert Street bridge over the canal, about a quarter of a mile from the Zoological Gardens. It is in the form of a narrow isosceles triangle with a base 55 yards wide and tapering to a point 155 yards from the base. The whole garden is just under an acre in extent.

At one end there is a small plaque, which reads:- "This wintergarden was made possible by a grant from MOBIL". The cost of two thirds of the garden was covered by the grant, the balance coming from funds allocated to Regents Park. Work started in 1980 and the planting of the last beds was completed during the winter of 1982/1983.

The garden consists of five large beds, which have been raised in the centre by the use of peat blocks, forming low terraces, so that the heathers can be seen easily from the paths on either side. The beds are separated from each other by grass paths which are kept neatly mown. At the wide end there is a grove of chestnut trees, from which the lower branches have been trimmed to admit more light. Under these trees shade-loving or shade-tolerant species have been planted: rhododendrons and azaleas, dwarf acers, mahonias, *Ilex x altaclarensis* 'Lawsoniana' and others. One or two other trees have been left: three sorbuses, a holly, an acacia and a catalpa. New plantings include half a dozen silver birches with strikingly white bark (probably *Betula jacquemontii*), a trio of *Thuja occidentalis* 'Rheingold', yews, junipers (including *Juniperus procumbens* 'Nana'), and other silver-and golden-leaved conifers, *Pieris*, *Elaeagnus* and *Vaccinium*.

The heathers are a very good mixture of old favourites and recent introductions. Winter-flowering and summer-flowering species are interplanted to give colour throughout the year, and good use is made of foliage varieties such as *E. cinerea* 'Golden Drop', *E. carnea* 'Aurea' and 'Foxhollow' and *Calluna* 'Gold Haze' and 'Silver Queen'.

E. cinerea 'My Love' rubs shoulders with *Calluna* 'My Dream'. *E. terminalis* is planted on top of the ridge to give greater height to the design. *Calluna* 'County Wicklow', 'Kinlochruel' and 'Peter Sparkes' provide a good selection of double-flowered cultivars and *E. cinerea* 'Cevennes', 'P.S. Patrick' and 'Pink Ice' are some of the Bell Heathers grown. *E. tetralix* 'Alba Mollis' and 'Con Underwood' and *Daboecia cantabrica* 'Hookstone Purple' and *f.alba* and the hybrid,

Daboecia x scotica ‘William Buchanan’ all help to add variety.

The most recently planted section of the garden has not yet had time to mature, but the older parts give a very good indication of the overall impressive effect which the garden will have.

Mr. Wellman, the gardener in charge of this area, has a great interest in the plants under his care. He has a number of pests to compete with: squirrels, rabbits and, sadly, misguided members of the human race, from whose destructive habits nothing is secure.

Responsibility for the gardens in Regents Park lies with the Park Superintendent, Mr. David Castleton, while overall control of the Central London Parks is exercised by the Bailiff, Mr. Ashley Stephenson. Mr. Castleton’s predecessor, the late Mr. R.W. Legge, took a great interest in the creation of this heather garden in its initial stages. It is sad that he did not live long enough to see the garden grow to maturity.

The Park is open daily from 05.00 until dusk. Cars may be left nearby in the Outer Circle.

James Walker Porter of Carryduff

E. Charles Nelson, National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin

Members of this society know the name Porter well, especially those who cultivate *Erica x darleyensis* - ‘Margaret Porter’, ‘Jenny Porter’ and ‘J.W. Porter’ enliven many a wintery garden. There is also *Erica carnea* ‘Eileen Porter’. However, nowhere in the annals of the Heather Society, nor in the published archives of horticulture will you find an account of the Porter tribe. This is an omission that I now wish to rectify, and I am enabled to do this thanks to the kind co-operation of Mrs. Eileen Porter and her daughter Mrs. Heather Dobbin.

All those heathers, and a goodly number of other cultivars (see Appendix) were raised by James Walker Porter, a native of Ballaymacarett, a suburb of Belfast in

County Down, Northern Ireland. He was the son of John Henry Porter, and was born on Christmas Eve 1889, one of a family of twelve. Two of Walker's sisters are commemorated in the hybrids 'Jenny Porter' and 'Margaret Porter'.

As a child he was called James or Jimmy, but he himself used Walker throughout his adult life. He was a keen student. In the 1910s he went to Dublin and studied in the Royal College of Science (now University College, Dublin). He was awarded a silver medal in 1912 for his work there. When the First World War broke out, he went to Arklow and worked for the munitions company, later moving to Manchester. About 1920, Porter returned to Belfast to work as an industrial chemist with the Ulster Linen Company in York Street. In 1924 he was engaged as a part-time lecturer in the Belfast College of Technology; eventually he became a full-time lecturer in the Faculty of Applied Science, Queen's University. J.W. Porter retired as senior lecturer in chemical technology in 1955. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Science in Ireland, and in 1936 was awarded an honorary degree (Master of Science) by the National University of Ireland.

In December 1927, James Walker Porter married Eileen Gee. Their daughter was named Heather (now Mrs. Heather Dobbin). James Walker Porter died on 8th February 1963.

Walker Porter's work on heathers

There is only a handful of published references to Porter's heather work. D. Fyfe Maxwell and P.S. Patrick (*The English Heather Garden*, 1966) quote several passages from correspondence between J.W. Porter and D.F. Maxwell (pp 48, 149, see also pp 88-9, 150).

As far as I am aware, Walker Porter published only two short accounts giving information on his heathers. The first was a note, providing the history of 'Eileen Porter', that appeared in the *Quarterly Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society* in 1957 (Vol. 25, pp 100-101).

The second article was a general account of heather gardening, published in 1960 in the *Ulster Garden Handbook* (pp 43-7). This latter article contains some valuable information about Porter's cultivars. The only other personal record is a 25 minute tape recording of J.W. Porter, made in June 1959 by Dr. C.W. Musgrave, his family doctor - a copy of this recording is now in my possession and the original is retained by Mrs. Porter. On this tape, Walker Porter speaks in general about heathers for the garden, and there are only very occasional mentions of cultivars.

J.W. Porter began to cultivate heathers about 1920, when he returned to the north of Ireland. At first he seems to have grown only those cultivars that were generally available. But, on St.Patrick's Day (March 17) 1928, Eileen and Walker Porter were strolling on Collin Mountain, which lies to the west of Belfast city in County Antrim, when they spotted a coloured shoot on a partly burnt plant of *Calluna vulgaris*. The shoot was removed and rooted, and Porter named the plant 'Saint Patrick'. When grown in shade the cultivar was a "dirty green", but in full sun "it [was] a bright terracotta in spring and a terracotta red in winter".

The next discovery was *Erica cinerea* 'Pure Gold' which was found, according to Mrs. Porter, on Squire's Hill, another of the hills that overlook the city of Belfast, about 10km north of Collin Mountain. Mrs. Porter was the first to spot this heather, and it looked just like its name. J.W. Porter dug the plant out carefully - although today he would be regarded as eccentric, he always carried a carving knife with him on trips into the countryside, as he found it was the most suitable implement for digging heathers out of the sinewy peat. No other cultivars of wild origin were collected and introduced by J.W. Porter, but his family often went on holiday to heathery places. If young Heather Porter complained that the moorland was not exciting, her mother would point out that "If you want to, you *can* enjoy a bog."

Porter had a passion for growing plants from seed - this is an affliction that often attacks keen plantsmen

with beneficial results for the rest of us! Undoubtedly this was the reason for the relatively large number of seedling heathers that gave rise to new cultivars in Porter's garden. He grew *Pernettya mucronata* from seed, as well as conifers and other shrubs. A fine red-flowered *Escallonia*, apparently introduced into commerce by Leslie Slinger of the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, County Down, is one of J.W. Porter's plants. A small *Tsuga heterophylla*, nearly thirty years old and still only 80 cm tall is another.

But heathers were his first love. He gathered seeds from *Erica* species with great care, storing them in muslin bags until sowing time, and sowing them in a special lime-free compost in a west-facing cold frame. His own account of seed collecting is included in Maxwell and Patrick's book (p 48).

Porter's garden contained many different species - *Erica carnea*, *E. erigena*, *E. arborea* and *E. vagans* to name but a few. *E. carnea* and *E. erigena* flowers were inspected daily to catch the precise moment when the seed was ripe, because the drooping flowers scattered their seeds very easily. Other species were harvested with equal care, but less urgency, as the seeds remained within the spent flowers.

One of J.W. Porter's first successes was a lovely winter heath that begins to bloom in October and blossoms until May. It is listed as *E. carnea*, but may be an hybrid between *E. carnea* and *E. erigena* (i.e. *E. x darleyensis*).^{*} It was named after his wife Eileen, and is a fitting tribute to a delightful lady. The seedling was raised at Dundonald, in County Down, where the family were living in 1934, from seed collected from *carnea* 'Praecox Rubra'. It flowered in 1936, and Porter sold layers to Maxwell and Beale in 1937 for £10 - this was reported in local newspapers. 'Eileen Porter' is sterile; it produces only minute quantities of pollen.

(* J.W. Porter referred to this plant as *Erica carnea* 'Eileen Porter' in the *Alpine Garden Society Bulletin*, Vol. XXV, 1957, p 100. The idea that it may be an hybrid appears to have

originated in *The English Heather Garden* by D.F. Maxwell and P.S. Patrick. On p 89 of that book appears the sentence "I suggest with some trepidation, that 'Eileen Porter' is a *carnea* x *mediterranea* (*sic.*) hybrid, leaning more towards *carnea* than the other parent". Terry Underhill took this up on p 133 of *Heaths and Heathers*. Some of the reasons for regarding it as *E. carnea* are set out on p 45 of the 1979 *Year Book*, and to those may be added its lack of hybrid vigour and its great difficulty of propagation compared to *E. x darleyensis* cultivars. Ed.)

I have no doubt that this spurred Walker Porter to continue raising heathers from seed. Many unnamed seedlings were given away or sold, but he kept the best plants and named a few before his death in 1963. The first *Erica x darleyensis* cultivar was 'W.G. Pine' - I have been unable to ascertain who W.G. Pine was. According to Maxwell and Patrick (p 149), this was raised in 1943 - in 1966 the original plant was 120 cm in diameter and about 40 cm tall. This was not commercially available until after 1966. *E. x darleyensis* 'Archie Graham' was another of Porter's cultivars, named for his friend, the one-time superintendent of Belfast Botanic Garden Park - I have no information about its introduction nor do I know when it was raised.

Erica vagans 'Catherine Graham', mentioned in the *Ulster Garden Handbook*, was named after Archie Graham's wife. Another *E. vagans* is mentioned in the *Handbook*; according to Porter it was a seventh generation seedling from 'Mrs. D. F. Maxwell' and was named after the raiser. It is likely that *Calluna vulgaris* 'Saint Patrick' was used as a seed parent for Porter named one other *Calluna* with coloured foliage 'Flame of Fire'. In the taped conversation, Walker Porter remarked that "there is a variety which I call *Calluna vulgaris* "Folio Colorata" [*sic*] in other words it has coloured foliage, and I have a great range of these with the most marvellous colours of foliage. This foliage only starts at the beginning of the season, about March, April, May and then the colours gradually fade and merely

leave a tip of colour on each leaf."

I have already noted the various cultivars of *Erica x darleyensis* named for the Porters, but these were all introduced after Walker Porter's death. Maxwell and Patrick noted that although 'Jenny Porter' had been selected and named, it was not on the market when that book was being written (before 1966). The others were selected from a series of cuttings sent by Mrs. Porter to John Letts in September 1963 at the request of P.S. Patrick. Walker Porter raised them at Carryduff - the tape recording provides a little more information, for he said that he had "a great number of hybrids between *E. carnea* and *E. mediterranea* [sic]". The only other hybrids that he named were the enigmatic 'Carryduff' (a white-flowered cultivar that produced seeds, once at least in 1955 (see *Quart. Bull. A.G.S.*, 1957)), 'W.G. Pine' and 'John Wynne'. Of 'John Wynne', Porter wrote that he collected it at Hazlewood, near Sligo in 1938. It was growing in a sheltered place on the demesne that once belonged to John Wynne, who reported *E. erigena* at Erris in County Mayo in 1836. The plant Porter selected was "of outstanding merit, producing large inflorescences with six to nine spikes 9 to 12 in. long and ultimately formed a shrub about 18 in. high". Maxwell and Patrick (p 149) noted that the flowers, although very freely produced, were rather small, and purple with reddish-chocolate anthers.

Eileen Porter's heathers

After her husband's death, Mrs. Porter maintained a strong interest in heathers. She sent cuttings of selected and apparently un-named seedlings to J. F. Letts in September 1963. From these, Letts selected several cultivars of *E. x darleyensis*, and they were named, at Mrs. Porter's request, after her late husband and his sister - 'J. W. Porter' and 'Margaret Porter'. In 1968 John Letts and Mrs. Valerie Proudley were on the Society's Irish tour and, on learning that Mrs. Porter was about to sell her house, they afterwards visited the garden at Carryduff and took more cuttings. Their haul

yielded the superb white-flowered *E. erigena* now called 'Brian Proudley'.

Mrs. Porter also resumed that fascinating task of hunting for heathers in the wild. About 1969, she gathered two dwarf heathers in County Donegal, near the fishing port of Killybegs. These were introduced by Peter Foley of Holden Clough Nurseries, Bolton by Bowland, Lancashire. *Calluna vulgaris* 'Anne Dobbin' is named for Mrs. Porter's grand-daughter (the daughter of Mrs. Heather Dobbin), as is *E. cinerea* 'Little Anne'.

Conclusions

James Walker and his wife were undoubtedly the most important heather gardeners in Ireland this century. Indeed, few other amateur heather-growers in the British Isles have produced so many good plants, and only a handful of people have deliberately raised plants from seed. Perhaps a few more heathers will come from the Porter Collection - there is a tree heather with coloured spring foliage that may be worth introducing.

J. W. Porter tried to interest others in heather gardening. He was generous, giving away his seedlings. Every year he set up a display of heathers in the Ulster Museum in Belfast. He was motivated by a love of heathers and he dreamt that one day he would raise a white double-flowered variety of *Erica terminalis*.

Acknowledgements

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APPENDIX

1. *Calluna vulgaris 'Anne Dobbin'* (Year Book 1981, p 71)
 Dwarf with dark green foliage and profuse pink blossom.
 Found near Killybegs, Co. Donegal about 1969 by Mrs Eileen Porter, and named for her grand-daughter Anne Dobbin.
 Introduced by P. J. Foley (under the name 'Minnie'), Holden Clough Nursery, Lancashire, and in his current catalogue, but not available from other nurseries.

2. *Calluna vulgaris 'Flame of Fire'* (U. G. H., 1960, p 46)
 "another class of *Calluna* has spring colouring only and one raised at Carryduff . . . is true to its name."
 Seedling raised by J. W. Porter and named by him.
 Not known to be in cultivation today and possibly never marketed commercially.

3. *Calluna vulgaris 'Saint Patrick'* (U. G. H., 1960, pp 44,46)
 Foliage terracotta in spring and terracotta red in winter.
 Found on Collin Mountain, west of Belfast, Co. Antrim, on 17th March 1928 (St. Patrick's Day) by Mr and Mrs. J. W. Porter.
 Grown at Wisley Gardens in 1938, but not known to be in cultivation today.

4. *Erica carnea 'Eileen Porter'* (AGS Bull. 1957, pp 100-101)
 Dwarf, with upright but erratic growth; foliage green, flowers heliotrope (H12) with cream sepals, blooming from October until May. Slow growing and difficult to propagate.
 Seedling raised by J. W. Porter at Dundonald, Co. Down, in 1934 from seed of *E. carnea 'Praecox Rubra'*; sold layers to Maxwell and Beale in 1937, and listed in their catalogue for 1940. Named for Mrs Eileen Porter. Widely available today.

5. *Erica cinerea 'Little Anne'* (Year Book, 1981, p 73)
 Compact low plant with green foliage, very slow growing; flowers profusely with bright purple blossom which entirely smothers the plant. Difficult to propagate due to the paucity of leafy shoots.
 Found near Killybegs, Co. Donegal about 1969 by Mrs Eileen Porter and named for her grand-daughter, Anne Dobbin (cf. *Calluna vulgaris 'Anne Dobbin'*)
 Introduced by P. J. Foley, Holden Clough Nursery, Lancashire, but that nursery lost all plants in the winter of 1981-2. Cuttings obtained by the author from Mrs Porter in 1983.

6. *Erica cinerea* 'Pure Gold' (U. G. H., 1960, p 44)
 Foliage bright golden yellow.
 Found by Mrs Porter on Squire's Hill, west of Belfast, Co. Antrim about 1930, and named by J. W. Porter. (Porter stated in U.G.H. that it was collected at Collinward, about 2 km north of Squire's Hill).
 Not known in cultivation today and perhaps never introduced commercially.
7. *Erica x darleyensis* 'Archie Graham' (P. G., 1978, p 26)
 Plants about 50 cm tall, flowers pale lilac-pink, slightly darker than 'Darley Dale'.
 Presumably a seedling raised by J. W. Porter as it is named after the one-time superintendent of Belfast Botanic Garden Park.
 Possibly at Hilliers before the war; an old plant discovered there in 1967 and subsequently marketed by them.
8. *Erica x darleyensis* 'Carryduff' (AGS Bull., 1957, p 101)
 Flowers white.
 Seedling raised by J. W. Porter and recorded as being fertile (its progeny were vigorous and had coloured shoot tips, "...the main characteristic of these crosses - white to red leaf buds, the colour of which persist as a white or cream tip on all the leaves".)
 Not known in cultivation today and probably never introduced commercially.
9. *Erica x darleyensis* 'Jenny Porter' (M. & P. p 149)
 Flowers pale lilac (H4) with dark, semi-exserted anthers.
 Shoot tips cream. Seedling raised by J. W. Porter and apparently named by him, after his sister.
 Introduced after 1966; appeared as a new introduction in catalogues of J. F. Letts and B. Proudley in 1970-1.
 Widely available today.
10. *Erica x darleyensis* 'John Wynne' (M. & P. p 149)
 Plants to 50 cm tall, purple flowers in spikes up to 20 cm long, numerous and small.
 A chance seedling from Hazelwood, Co. Sligo, selected by J. W. Porter in 1938 and named by him for the early nineteenth century owner of the estate, John Wynne.
11. *Erica x darleyensis* 'J. W. Porter' (Proudleys, 1974, p 138)
 Flowers sparse and pink (H8), foliage dark green with red tips in spring.
 Seedling raised by J. W. Porter at Carryduff.
 Selected and introduced after Porter's death from cuttings obtained in his garden; appeared as new introduction in catalogues of J. F. Letts and B. Proudley in 1970-1.
 Widely available today.

12. *Erica x darleyensis 'Margaret Porter'* (Proudleys, 1974, p 138)
 Plants to 25 cm tall, with green foliage, profuse blossoms, shell pink (H16).
 Seedling raised by J. W. Porter at Carryduff, and named after his sister (cf. *E. x darleyensis 'Jenny Porter'*).
 Selected and introduced after Porter's death from cuttings obtained in his garden; appeared as new introduction in catalogues of J. F. Letts and B. Proudley in 1970-1.
 Widely available today.
13. *Erica x darleyensis 'W. G. Pine'* (M. & P., p 149)
 Plants to 40 cm tall, very floriferous, with rosy-purple flowers. Young shoots with red tips.
 Seedling raised by J. W. Porter in 1943, the first hybrid he produced. The person commemorated in the name is not known.
 Introduced after 1966, and now very rare in cultivation; in the Dutch nursery of Esveld in 1983 (listed in acknowledged error as *E. erigena*).
14. *Erica erigena 'Brian Proudley'* (Year Book, 1979, p 48)
 Plant to 120 cm tall, with green foliage; shoots erect and vigorous, flowers in long (to 35 cm) spikes; white. Blooms from October to May.
 Possibly a seedling raised by J. W. Porter; selected from the Porter garden at Carryduff in 1968 by John Letts and Valerie Proudley. Grown by Brian Proudley and sold originally as *E. erigena* f. *alba* (c. 1975).
 Recognised as a distinct plant by A. W. Jones and named by him in 1978 after Brian Proudley. Widely available today.
15. *Erica vagans 'Catherine Graham'* (U. G. H., 1960, p 45)
 Flowers a soft glowing pink.
 One of two seedlings raised at Carryduff by J. W. Porter before 1960, and named by him for Mrs A. Graham (cf. *E. x darleyensis 'Archie Graham'*).
 Not known to be in cultivation today, and probably never introduced commercially.
16. *Erica vagans 'J. W. Porter'* (U. G. H., 1960, p 36)
 Flowers Bengal Rose (HCC 25/2)
 A seedling ("a seventh generation from *E. vagans* 'Mrs D. F. Maxwell' ") raised by J. W. Porter before 1960, and named after the raiser.
 Not now in cultivation today, and perhaps never introduced commercially.

There are three other heathers with Porter epithets. *E. carnea*

'Porter's Red' was known in America by 1972 and cuttings were sent to England in 1983.

E. x darleyensis 'C. J. Porter' is listed in Foley's 1983 catalogue along with 'J. W. Porter' having been obtained in the late 1960's or early 1970's from Dr. W. J. Lead of Nottingham. It is described as having bright red spring growth and may be incorrectly named, since Dr. Lead had sent only 'J. W. Porter'.

Daboezia cantabrica 'Porter's Variety' is not associated with James Walker Porter, nor with G. P. Porter the alpine gardener. It has been in cultivation for at least thirty years and may have been named for the late Mr Porter, Managing Director of W. H. Rogers Ltd, Eastleigh, Hampshire. It was not however introduced by that firm (D. McClintock in litt.)

Abbreviated references

AGS Bull. - Quarterly Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society.

M. & P. - The English Heather Garden, D. Fyfe Maxwell and P. S. Patrick, 1966

P. G. - Pocket Guide to Heather Gardening, G. Yates, 4th Edn, 1978

Proudleys - Heathers in Colour, Brian and Valerie Proudley, 1974

U. G. H. - Ulster Garden Handbook, 1960.

Year Book - Year Book of the Heather Society

Pestaloptiopsis guepini

David Edge, Woodlands, Dorset.

This disease can be identified by infected brown areas, usually found at the tips of young growth. This browning progresses down the stem resulting in death of foliage at the centre of the plant. The spread of the disease is favoured by high temperatures and humidities. These conditions are to be found in propagation units and under protected growing structures *i.e.* greenhouses and polythene tunnels. During periods when the conditions are unsuitable for its spread, the disease is thought to survive for many months on stem tissue without showing symptoms.

Where infected material is used for cuttings, these may drop their leaves and fail to root. The cutting

wound, leaf scars or the wound of trimmed foliage may become infected by spores originating from dead infected plant material i.e. leaves and stems on the soil surface.

Control

Avoid high temperatures and humidities under glass or polythene. Dense spacing will increase the risk of disease spread. Remove fallen leaves on a regular basis. When watering avoid a heavy coarse application which may cause spores to be splashed from the soil surface on to young growth.

A regular fungicide programme will assist in controlling any disease infection. High volume sprays of Benlate (Benomyl) 100g per 100 litres at two to three week intervals have been used although no label recommendations exist at present.

It is my experience that certain cultivars are more susceptible than others. Bearing this in mind, we have decided to cease production of *Calluna* 'Golden Feather' and *C.* 'Serlei Aurea'. Other cultivars that we grow which appear to be susceptible but to a lesser extent are *Calluna* 'Bonfire Brilliance', *Erica carnea* 'Lesley Sparkes' and *E. x darleyensis* 'Jack H. Brummage'.

I wish to express my grateful thanks to Mr. John Ogier, Horticultural Advisory Officer (A.D.A.S.) for his assistance in the writing of this brief article.

***Calluna* 'Darleyensis' and 'Penhale'**

David McClintock, Platt, Kent.

In the 1979 *Year Book*, p 29, I wrote of 'Penhale' "I do not remember seeing this plant, and certainly have no herbarium specimen", and added later 'Penhale' may not be representative of *Calluna* f. *brachysepala* subf. *densa*". The two plants came out in the same year, 1926, one from Darley Dale, the other from Cornwall. But now I have seen several specimens of both, it is clear that they

differ, chiefly in the flowers.

‘Darleyensis’ has them up to 4 mm long, with the sepals much the same length as the corolla; ‘Penhale’ has them not over 3.5 mm, usually smaller, with the sepals normally longer than the corolla. ‘Darleyensis’ also has more of its larger flowers, giving a fuller, richer effect, in contrast to the sparser, thinner inflorescence of ‘Penhale’s smaller ones. ‘Darleyensis’ grows taller too, although neither plant is large. The details on pages 10 and 15 of the Harlow Car report bear this out.

For some time Beijerinck’s subform *densa* of J. Jansen’s form *brachysepala* was turned, illegally, into a cultivar name as ‘Brachysepala Densa’ (the identical error was perpetrated when ‘Sister Anne’ was ousted for a while by its botanical classification, var. *hirsuta* f. *compressa*). Those with a smattering of Greek will know that Jansen’s name means with short sepals: in fact his description of it, in 1935, runs “Calyx corollae aequilonga vel brevior” (Calyx of equal length to the corolla or shorter), and the sepals, calyx, of ‘Darleyensis’ fit the former adjective. Of *densa* Beijerinck wrote; in 1937 “Planta habitu densa, humilis, circiter 1 - 3 dm alta, floribus saepe partim deformis” (Plants of dense habit, low growing, around 10 to 30 cm tall, with flowers often partly deformed). It depends on what one means by “deformed”, but those specimens I have seen do not have them markedly deformed. Nevertheless, this is the botanical category where Beijerinck put ‘Darleyensis’. His sheets of *brachysepala* at Kew are dated 8 and 11 September 1935, and there is a scrap from Jansen dated 15th September 1927.

As suggested by Gen. Turpin, ‘Penhale’ fits under Beijerinck’s F. *parviflora* of 1937 - “Flores minutus Calycis laciniae 2 - 3 mm longae (which he later extended to “at the utmost 4 mm long”), corolla calyce brevior. Folia vix 1 mm longa. Planta humilis, ad circiter 2 dm alta” (Flowers very small . . . divisions of the calyx 2 - 3 mm long. Corolla shorter than the calyx. Leaves

scarcely 1 mm long. Plant low growing, to around 20 cm tall). The leaves of 'Penhale' are perhaps smaller than those of 'Darleyensis', but the difference is minimal. There are two sheets at Kew from Beijerinck of his form, dated 15 August and 16 September 1935, which have flowers 2 - 2.4 mm long. In 1983, Gen. Turpin had 'Penhale' with its corolla equalling its sepals.

These two forms are illustrated on Plate VI of Beijerinck's monograph *Calluna* of 1940, where there are photographs of the inflorescences of both, side by side.

I am grateful to Miss Susyn Andrews of Kew and to Gen. Turpin for help with this note.

Late-Flowering Callunas

Maj.-Gen. P. G. Turpin, West Clandon, Surrey

The late-flowering Callunas make a very useful contribution to the Heather Garden because they not only extend the summer flowering period into the winter months, but they also bridge the gap between the end of the normal season of the summer and autumn flowering species and the winter heathers.

The named cultivars of these Callunas fall into two groups: those which have the normal form of foliage and flowers and only differ from other varieties in the lateness of their flowering; and a second group which belongs to the form *multi-bracteata*, a name first given and described by Johannes Jansen in 1935. This is a form which he had previously - in 1927 - called - "Omnium Sanctorum" (All Saints), referring to the date of flowering, All Saints Day, the 1st of November. His description runs:-

"Ramuli breves inflorescentiarum racemiformium flore singulo terminali bractearum paribus 3 - 32 (vel etiam pluribus) decussatis et condensatis suffulto."

"Short branchlets of racemose inflorescences with a single terminal flower supported by 3 - 32 (or even more) pairs of decussate and densely-packed bracts."

'Battle of Arnhem' is a good example of this form. The multibracteate group of cultivars are, as a rule, the latest to open their flowers. In unfavourable weather conditions the buds may not open at all. Named cultivars which belong to this group are:- 'Durfordii' (syn. '*Hyemalis* Southcote'), 'St. Nick', 'Autumn Glow', 'Hershey's Late', 'Bronze Beauty', 'Battle of Arnhem' and 'Jan'.

The multibracteate forms seldom open their buds much before the second half of November, although the terminal buds often show colour much earlier. It is unusual for all the buds on a plant to open. Those that do, remain open for a long time before withering, mainly because they are seldom fertilised. It is interesting to observe the way in which the buds form at the tips of the leafy stems, from the initial stage, when the first signs of colouration appear, until the complete flower bud has developed. Some of these multibracteate cultivars tend to show variations in the calyx and the corolla.

Late flowering cultivars in the first group are: '*Hibernica*', 'E. F. Brown', 'Johnson's Variety', '*Hiemalis*', 'Finale' (Syn. 'Sunningdale'), 'Walter Ingwersen' and 'Olive Cowan'. Most of these have finished flowering before the end of November. In most years they are in full flower for about five or six weeks.

The first two of these late-flowering heathers to be named were 'Johnson's Variety' and 'Walter Ingwersen'. The former was found by A. T. Johnson in the early 1920s near Hyères in southern France, where it was flowering in January and February. At first he called it '*Hiemalis*', the botanical epithet which had previously been used to describe winter-flowering forms. When other late-flowering plants were introduced from Ireland under the same name, his clone was distinguished from the others by the cultivar name 'Johnson's Variety'. He described it as being "a soft rosy mauve", which matches "H 8" on the Heather Society's colour chart. The cultivar which now carries the name '*Hiemalis*' is a taller, more straggly plant with a slightly earlier flowering period and with darker-coloured flowers ("H 1").

'Walter Ingwersen' was discovered by Mr. W.E. Th. Ingwersen in Portugal in 1928. Apart from being a late-flowering variety, its chief characteristic is the length of its elegant racemes of pale lilac flowers, which may be as much as 18 inches long. It was, at first, called 'Elegantissima', but this name had already been given to another cultivar, which had white flowers, so it was changed to 'Elegantissima Walter Ingwersen' and later to 'Walter Ingwersen' (see *Year Book of the Heather Society*, 1980, p 43). The flower colour is "H 2".

'Hibernica' is a neat, compact plant with flowers intermediate in colour between 'Johnson's Variety' and 'Walter Ingwersen' ("H 2/H 8"). It flowers somewhat earlier than the other cultivars and has usually finished flowering by mid-November.

'E.F. Brown', which was discovered in Germany before 1966, when well-grown is a very fine late-flowering variety, with characteristics similar to 'Johnson's Variety'. Its flower colour is "H 2" and the flowering spikes are close-packed with flowers all along the main stem and the numerous side-shoots.

'Finale' was found by J.F. Letts on Sunningdale golf course and was first called 'Sunningdale', but later changed to 'Finale'. In colour it is the same as 'Hiemalis' - "H 1" - but its habit is more compact and less straggling.

The last of this group is 'Olive Cowan', a good late-flowering cultivar, named by the late J.W. Archer after Mrs. Cowan, of Moor Park, near Farnham, in whose garden it appeared as a seedling. It differs from the other cultivars in having grey hirsute foliage. It has a neat upright habit and the flowers are "H 2", with perhaps a touch of "H 3". The combination of mauve and silver-grey is most attractive.

Of the multibracteate forms 'Durfordii', which was found on heathland in Durford Wood north of Petersfield, has also been called 'Hyemalis Southcote' after Dr. Ronald Gray's house at Hindhead. During much of the year the foliage has a striking purple-green colour. Owing to its late flowering season it is often not very floriferous.

Four of the cultivars in this group originated in the United States: 'Autumn Glow', 'St.Nick', 'Bronze Beauty' and 'Hershey's Late'. The first two are rather similar; they are low-growing, spreading plants which make good ground-cover. The buds seldom open before December and consequently often fall victims to the weather. 'St.Nick' appeared as a seedling in Mrs. D. Metheny's garden in Seattle and was first noticed in flower in January 1962. Mrs. Metheny also introduced 'Autumn Glow', which was raised in the University of Washington Arboretum, Seattle, from cutting material labelled 'Mrs. Ronald Gray'.

'Bronze Beauty' (Syn. 'Black Beauty') derived from a seedling in the garden of the late Mrs. Esther Deutsch on Long Island, before 1969, and 'Hershey's Late' originated in Pennsylvania. Neither of these is well-known or widely grown in Great Britain.

'Battle of Arnhem' was one of a batch of Callunas which Dr. Ir. T. Visser of Wageningen found on the Ginkelse Heide between Ede and Arnhem and introduced through the firm of W. Haalboom of Driebergen in 1972. It is a vigorous plant which flowers in October and November with single florets at the tips of short side-shoots all along the main stem. The foliage sometimes adopts an attractive bronze colour.

Finally, the latest to flower in this group is 'Jan', which starts to open its buds in November and often continues in flower almost to the end of February. In 1983 it broke all records by producing flowers as late as the 25th of May, almost competing with the early-flowering cultivars. It was found in flower in the middle of January by Mrs. Janet Longstaffe on Crowborough Heath during the 1970s. Like most of the multibracteate cultivars the flower colour is "H 2". 'Jan' also belongs to the sub-form *polysepala*, in which the calyx sometimes consists of more than the normal four sepals.

These late-flowering Callunas may not be as spectacular as some of the summer-flowering varieties, but their special characteristics give them an added interest and make them very useful additions to any garden.

Dabeoc - A Saint and his Heather

E. Charles Nelson, National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin

In the summer of 1700 , the Welsh antiquarian and naturalist, Edward Lhuyd, trudged the backroads of western Ireland in search of curiosities. He collected plants and made numerous observations. Somewhere in Connaught, between Westport and Galway, he collected a heather with "large Thyme-leaves a Spike of fair purple Flowers like some Campanula, and viscous stalks". He recorded that it was so common "that the people have given it the name of *Frych Dabeog* i.(e.) *Erica Dabeoci*". Lhuyd brought some dried specimens to England and these were seen by John Ray and James Petiver. Ray described the heath in his *Historia Plantarum* in 1704, and used the name that Lhuyd had recorded, in the Latin form, *Erica S. Dabeoci Hibernis*. James Petiver provided a fine drawing of the plant in the 6th "decade" of his work *Gazophylacii Naturae* about the same time.

Decades later, in 1762, William Hudson noted the same heather in the first edition of *Flora Anglica*, listing it as a species of *Vaccinium* (*V. cantabricum*) taking up a name used by Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, in the third edition (1719) of his *Institutiones Rei Herbariae*, *Erica cantabrica flore maximo*. The extended phrase name was also employed in the third edition of Ray's *Synopsis methodica stirpium Britannicarum* (1724) and in the first Irish flora, *Synopsis stirpium Hibernicarum* (1726), by Caleb Threlkeld, *Cantabrica* refers, of course, to the Cantabrian Mountains of N. Spain, where it grows plentifully.

In 1762 the Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus gave the heather one of his recently devised binomials. He called it *Erica daboecii*, and thereby hangs this tale. Today the heather is named *Daboecia cantabrica*, St. Daboec's heath.

Dabeoc the Saint

Who was Dabeoc, the man who is the patron of this lovely heather? It is a question that has been asked many times, but it has been answered only in David McClintock's *Companion to Flowers* of 1966, p 52. However, there is more to add.

The fullest answer can be obtained only by careful search through the annals of the Irish saints, and I summarise here the entry for Dabeoc that appears in the Revd. J. O'Hanlon's *Lives of the Irish saints*, a massive piece of Victorian scholarship. However, I also obtained valuable material from a little known work by Robert Lloyd Praeger. In *A populous solitude* (1941) which was a sequel to *The way that I went*, Praeger devoted almost six pages to the saint and to the origin of his strange name; this was paraphrased by J. R. Sealy in a footnote to the plate of *Daboecia azorica* published in *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* (tab. 46 n.s.)

The name *Dabeoc* (or *Dabheoc*, *Davoc*) is a diminutive and appears in several early Irish manuscripts. It is the same name as *Beoaedh*, which is a compound of *Beo* and *Aed*, meaning "live Aed". This could be mutated *Beo-Aed* became *Beoan* or *Beooc* (*Beoc*). To the form *Beoc* may be added *Mo* (meaning my) or *Do* (meaning thy), giving *Mobeoc* (My Beo-Aed) and *Dabeoc* (Thy Beo-Aed). These derivations are ably set out by Dr. Kathleen Mulchrone in Praeger's book.

This does not answer the question - who was Dabeoc? Several Dabeocs, Mobeocs, Beoaedhs and

Aeds are mentioned in Irish texts, and Dr. Mulchrone thought that the most likely patron of the heather was Beo-Aed, bishop of Ard Carna in County Roscommon. She suggested this because his church was situated nearest to the places in western Ireland where the heather grows. Beo-Aed of Ard Carna was renowned for his hospitality. His festal day is 8th March.

Praeger thought that this suggestion was unacceptable. He believed that the 'old' botanists, English and foreign, would have known nothing of the Roscommon bishop, but that they would have known about Dabeoc of Lough Derg. Much more is known about this saint, although the information available is still very scanty and confused, which is not surprising as he was alive as long ago as the fifth century.

The genealogy of Dabeoc of Lough Derg is complicated. One source stated that he was the youngest of ten saintly sons of Breca, who ruled over land in Wales (and who gave his name to Brecon). Dabeoc's grandfather was an Irish prince called Bracha, who was in turn the grandson of Caelbadh, King of Ireland (slain in 357AD). According to the family tree, Dabeoc had Irish, Saxon and Welsh blood, and O'Hanlon suggested that by race if not birth he was "Cambro-British". Another source recorded that Dabeoc was the son of Luainim, a grandson of Dibracha of the race of Dichuo who was one of St. Patrick's first Irish converts.

Whatever may be the true story, Dabeoc probably lived about the end of the fifth century and the beginning of the sixth. He was an important figure in the early Celtic Church, and founded a monastery on an island in the remote Donegal lake, Lough Derg. St. Patrick, according to legend, visited this lake, and in a cave on an island had a vision of the Otherworld, of Purgatory. It was on this venerated island, that Dabeoc established his church. He died in 516 AD and tradition says he was buried on Saint's Island in Lough Derg.

By the Middle Ages, Lough Derg had become one of the most important pilgrimage sites in the whole of Christendom. It was a place of great mystery, and the terrifying legends about the cave on the island, its

demons and agonies, made Ireland the home of one of the wonders of the world, the inspiration for Dante's *Inferno*. Today, St. Patrick's Purgatory remains a place of penitential pilgrimage for devout Roman Catholics.

St. Dabeoc is still closely associated with Lough Derg, and according to O'Hanlon he has three festal days, 1st January, 24th July and 16th December.

Dabeocia or Daboecia

How this Donegal saint became the patron of the heather is not known, and it is not even possible to speculate, but the association is now entrenched in the Latin generic name. But, we may ask why, when Dabeoc's name is carefully derived and is invariably spelled with o following e, we must use *Daboecia* as the name of the genus.

Carl Linnaeus did not include this plant in the first edition of his fundamental work *Species plantarum* (1753), but he did include it in the second edition (1762). He classified the heather as a species of *Erica*, and gave it the specific epithet *daboecki*. A few lines lower down, he listed the old names including *Erica s. Dabeci hibernis*. Even if the first version is accepted as a deliberate transposition of the vowels, the latter is an undoubted error. At that time Linnaeus obviously had not seen the plant, but he received a specimen from Peter Collinson in September 1765 - Collinson wrote enclosing "specimen of the *Erica Cantabrica &c*, now in flower in my garden, which was raised from seed sent me last year from Spain. It is an elegant plant, and makes a pretty show". Two months later, in a letter to the Irish naturalist John Ellis, Linnaeus wrote that "*Erica Dabeoci* was sent by Peter Collinson; a fine specimen which much delighted me. It is truly an *Erica*, though so unlike the rest". In this letter Linnaeus did use the correct spelling of the name.

As long ago as 1791, Sir James Smith stated in *English Botany* (tab. 35) that the trivial name used in *Species plantarum* "has been corruptly taken" from Ray's *Historia*.

In 1827, Richard Duppia, in a letter to Smith, asked:

" Some where or other, I have met with the assertion that there was but one heath indigenous to Ireland and that is now removed to the genus *Daboecia*. My question is, whether, of the four species of English Heath any one is found wild in Ireland. I have got into a dispute on that point & I cannot find my difficulty solved in any book I have on the subject of Botany, & also if our English heathers are not found in Ireland whether the bogs of Ireland are composed of the roots of *Daboecia*, the *Salix herbacea*, or what?"

No-one has yet discovered where Richard Duppia picked up the name *Daboecia* (with reversed vowels), for it was not formally published by David Don until 1834. When Don gave the genus its current name he used the spelling *Daboecia*: o followed by e.

Since 1834, not everyone has followed Don's spelling. A quick glance through Irish floras shows that most authors up to 1945 followed the spelling of Dabeoc and used *Dabeocia* - even the first edition of D. A. Webb's *An Irish Flora* in 1943 adopted the altered form: e followed by o. C. Koch had used the spelling *Dabeocia* in 1872.

What is the present situation? Praeger lamented that the misspelt generic name had to stand because of the rules of nomenclature, but he said that even "if we cannot make the Latin name right, we certainly have no justification for making the English name wrong [i.e. St. Daboec's heath] the plant remains "St. Daboec's heath". The matter of the reversed vowels has been debated several times. Professor Charles Babington fumed against the proposal to enforce the rule of priority in a rigid manner. "I do not see why", he wrote, "*Dabeocia* should be changed into *Daboecia* because Don's printer made a not unnatural blunder and he did not discover it when correcting the press. Palpable errors should certainly be corrected, especially in terms derived from the names of persons such as this is. St. Dabeoc is a well-known person: who ever heard of Daboec?" Daydon Jackson responded in defence of Don

- "any mistake in spelling must be attributed to Linnaeus, who successively wrote Dabeci and Daboeci, retaining the latter spelling, and we therefore are not warranted in ascribing carelessness in proof-reading to Don, who clearly meant the name to stand as he wrote it. For my part I know nothing of St. Dabeoc, save in connection with this plant".

The rules of nomenclature state that "the original spelling of a name or epithet is to be retained, except for the correction of typographic or orthographic errors". The rules also state that the liberty of correcting a name is to be used with reserve. Where does *Dabeocia*/*Daboecia* fall within these rules? It is an orthographic error. There is no evidence that Linnaeus deliberately reversed the vowels; indeed he was utterly inconsistent in his spelling of the name. There are precedents for correcting the spelling of generic names - for example *Buginvillaea* was the original form of the name now spelled *Bougainvillea*.

On the whole, I see no good reason for retaining the incorrect spelling of the generic name of St. Dabeoc's heath.

Daboecias with erect flowers

David McClintock, Platt, Kent

Have these failed to get noticed before? I can trace no other records. I do know that when Herman Blum told us on 27 August that we were quite close to the original plant in his garden in Holland, we all walked past it. He indeed was the first to spot this aberration, but by coincidence it was seen in Ireland shortly after in the same summer of 1983. It seems to merit botanical recognition and, to give credit where credit is due (for much else too), I propose to call it f. *blumii*. The requisite technicalities are given below.

The occurrences of this form, all single plants and all in 1983, are:-

25 July. Steenwijkerwold, Holland, fls white. No. 831.
H. Blum.

- 1 Sept. NW shore of L. Sheedagh, near Carna, Connemara, Ireland, fls pale purple. D. Small.
- 4 Sept. Steenwijkerwold, fls white. No. 8319. H. Blum.
- 5 Sept. Steenwijkerwold, fls lilac. No. 8318. H. Blum.
- 14 Sept. Steenwijkerwold, fls purple. No. 8324. H. Blum.

Those in the garden of De Voorzienigheid at Steenwijkerwold were within 1 - 2 m of each other, suggesting some recent genetic influence. Cuttings retain the erect flowers. The fruits are also erect, but this is normal in this species, genus indeed.

Daboecia cantabrica (Huds.) C. Koch f. *blumii* mihi differt a typo tioribus erectis, non pendentibus, purpureis vel albis. Holotypus in Herb. British Museum ex garden at De Voorzienigheid, Steenwijkerwold, Holland, 20 August 1983, coll. H.M.J. Blum.

Fasciated Heathers

David McClintock, Platt, Kent

Fasciation is when stems or shoots grow joined together, broadened and flattened with often crested or other contortions as well. Its cause is still a riddle. Well-known examples are *Celosia argentea* 'Cristata', *Salix sachalinensis* 'Sekka' and *Sedum reflexum* 'Cristatum'.

Until three years ago, the only instance I knew of among heathers came from Dr. W. Beijerinck. In 1937 he published the name *fasciata* for a subform of *f. decumbens* of *Calluna vulgaris*, based on one plant found by J. Jansen of Malden, near Nijmegen in 1928. He gives a photograph of it on Plate IV (4) of his 1940 monograph *Calluna*.

Of this plant he wrote that at first it showed fine fasciation, but then for some years none appeared. In 1934 it was transplanted, whereupon it produced a number of fasciated stems. Cuttings from these only kept

the fasciated character. Technically, such a freak should not have been given botanical rank, being caused by an outside agency. The state is only extremely rarely genetic, but can usually be propagated vegetatively.

The next I heard of such a heather was in September 1979, when Gen. and Mrs. Turpin found on the Goonhilly Downs at the Lizard, a plant of *Erica x watsonii*, with a good part of its stems fasciated. Cuttings taken from the plant maintained this character, and specimens of this remarkable variation were shown at the RHS on 12th October 1982 and 9th August 1983. Another peculiarity of this plant was that the number of stamens was very variable - from 7 to 13, instead of the normal 8.

Then in 1983 I came across a reference I had overlooked, and Gen. Turpin noticed it too. It was a brief mention in an article by that same J. Jansen, in *de Levende Natuur* in 1928, in which he mentioned that he had found two such plants near Middelaar, which is south of Nijmegen. One wonders if one of these was Beijerinck's?. But the inference is that they were found in 1926.

Finally, also in 1983, Kurt Kramer told me that his friend, the nurseryman H. Hatje had fasciated *E. tetralix* 'Foxhome' and 'Con Underwood'. Kurt has taken cuttings.

No doubt this distortion has occurred elsewhere. Have other members come across it?

Erica cinerea* var. *rendlei - a correction

David McClintock, Platt, Kent

On page 189 of *The plantsman* for December 1980, I wrote that *E. cinerea* var. *rendlei* "lacks any corolla or generative parts".

Our ever-watchful Chairman examined his plant of this aberration (from Mrs. Maginess - are any others in cultivation?) and found, hidden among the tufts of reddish terminal leaves, an ovary and a distorted style.

Indeed, when Dr. Rendle was describing the plant that was named after him 18 years later, he wrote "At the apex of the bud was a pistil, hidden by the tips of the leaves immediately below it" (*Journal of Botany*, 1909: 437). "Hidden" is the mot juste, in contrast to var. *kruessmanniana*, and especially its subvar. *depauperata*, where it is not hard to discern, but which can otherwise resemble var. *rendlei*.

An early reference to what may have been the same oddity was made by M. Maxime Cornu to the Botanical Society of France on 14 November 1879. He ended his two-page dissertation with "Au point de vue pratique et horticultrale, il semble qu' un variété de cette nature aurait une certaine valeur ornementale", an unusual line of thought in those days.

Book Review

*Webb, D. A. and Scannell, M.J.P.
Flora of Connemara and the Burren
Cambridge University Press, 1983, £35.*

This admirable and attractive publication covers two world-famous areas, in one of which four of our special heathers grow. There are colour photographs of *Daboecia* and of *Erica mackaiana*, neither with quite the right colour, and a black and white with two contrasting stems of the latter and *E. tetralix*. Surprisingly in a text written by two authors who have specialised in heathers, there are minor slips in this account of them; and one regrets the inclusion of the unsatisfactory record of *E. x watsonii*. All the same, this is a fine work and strongly recommended, even for those who may not yet be visiting Ireland.

D. McC.

Heather Cultivars from Cornwall

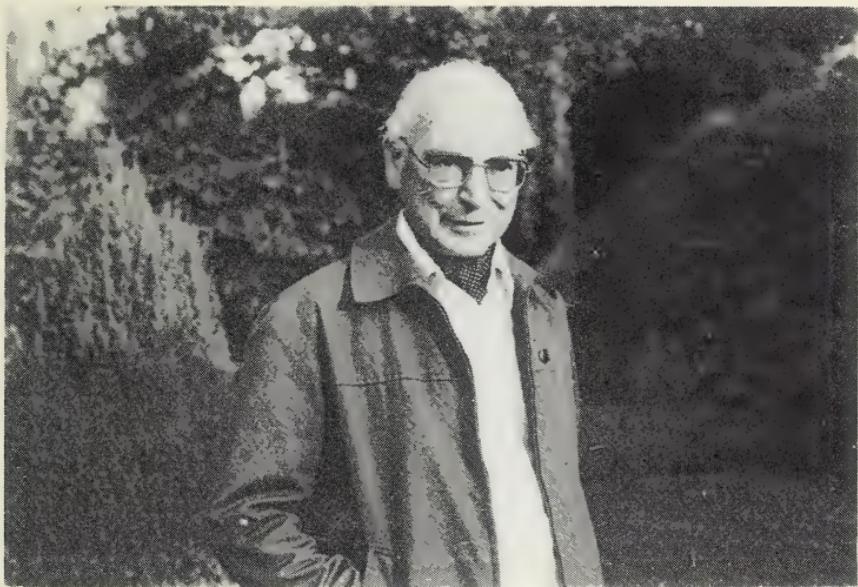
A. W. Jones, West Camel, Somerset.

Despite the title of this article I should like to begin with some brief notes on the wild heathers of Cornwall, since it is these that have given rise to much of the diversity that is evident in the lists of cultivars that follow.

Calluna vulgaris, *Erica cinerea* and *E. tetralix* are abundant in the county, as they are in most suitable counties in Britain. However, *E. vagans* grows wild in these islands only in Cornwall, and at one site in County Fermanagh, Ulster (1,2). In Cornwall, save for one colony on the hedge banks in a lane near Angarrack (3), a mile or so NE of Hayle, it is restricted to the Lizard Peninsula, where it is the dominant plant in some areas. In 1670 John Ray (4) described this "Juniper or Fir-leaved Heath.... By the wayside going from Helston to the Lezard Point in Cornwall". Its rare hybrid with *E. tetralix*, *E. x williamsii* (3, 5), has only ever been recorded from the Lizard.

It is now "on all hands acknowledged" that the first record of *E. ciliaris* in Britain came from Cornwall in 1828 when it was "Sent from a bog near Truro by the Rev. J. S. Tozer to Dr Greville" (6). In 1831, W. J. Hooker (7), then Professor of Botany at Glasgow, wrote "The credit, therefore, of discovering this very beautiful species of Heath, and first making it known to the Botanical world as a native of England, is due to my excellent friend the Rev. J. S. Tozer of Truro, Cornwall, a most zealous, accurate, and fortunate botanist, who found it growing in tolerable abundance in boggy (never in dry) situations around the place of his residence*. So

*Hooker's footnote reads "In several spots in the neighbourhood of Truro, but most plentifully and most luxuriantly at *East Croft*". The name East Croft is no longer used, but Gen. Turpin tells me it is shown on a map of 1829 about a mile and a half N of Carrine Common. The heather no longer grows there, nor does it at Carclew, but it is still to be found in the parish of St.



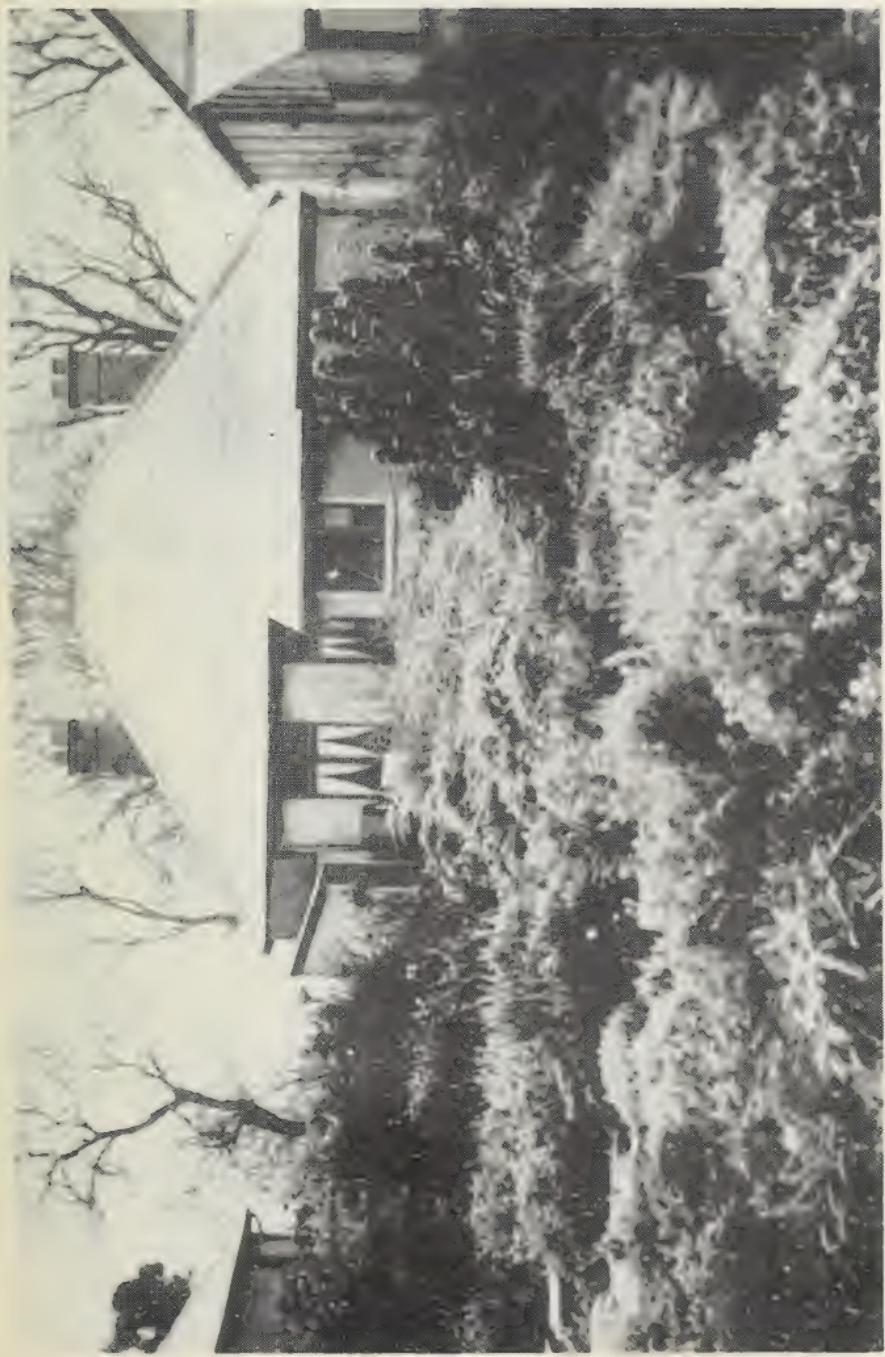
K. H. (Ken) Farrah
Administrator of the Heather Society



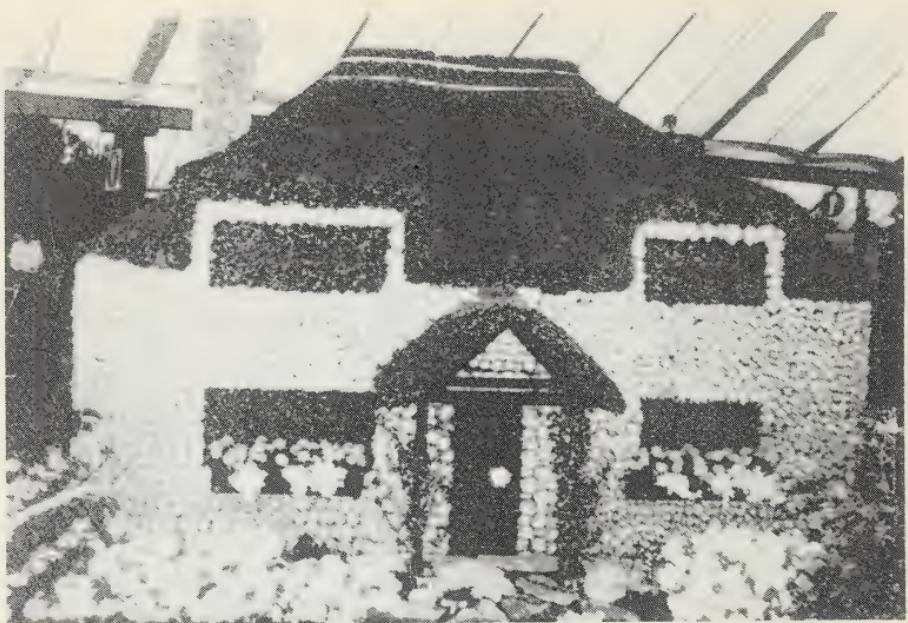
Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Porter and their daughter Heather (1941)



James Walker Porter (photograph taken in 1923)



The Porter's garden at Dundonald where *Erica canea* 'Eileen Porter' was raised. The family lived here before moving to Carryduff in 1941.



A cottage thatched with heather, part of the exhibit by Torbay Borough Council that won a gold medal at the 1983 Chelsea Flower Show.

Photo by Mr. D.J.T. Mayne



Members of the Irish tour party of 1983 at Carna.

Photo by Mr. D. McLaughlin

Agnes (and at several other sites in Cornwall).

striking a plant could not have escaped the observation of other gentlemen residing in Cornwall; and Mr. Dillwyn has been so obliging as to communicate two other stations for the plant, which have been long known to Sir Charles Lemon; namely, "on a heath at Carclew, near Penryn, abundantly, and also on a heath in the parish of St. Agnes, in the north-west of the county"

In 1849 H. C. Watson (8) gave a somewhat different account of how *E. ciliaris* came to be included in the British flora - "some twenty years ago, when it was sent to Sir W. J. Hooker instead of *E. Vagans*, by the late Rev. J. Tozer, who had been applied to for the latter, and consequently looked out for some *Erica* different from *Tetralix* and *Cinerea*".

It was that same Hewett Cottrell Watson who in 1831 first found "between Truro and Sparnick tunnel" on the site now called Carrine Common, the hybrid *E. x watsonii*. He wrote (8) "The curiously intermediate links between this and *E. Tetralix*, one of which is described by Bentham as a variety ("Watsoni", DC Prodr.) (8a) of *E. Ciliaris*, are probably hybrid varieties. At one end of the series, they are barely distinguishable from *E. Tetralix*, by the slightly larger and ventricose corollas; while at the opposite extremity, they pass into *E. Ciliaris* almost imperceptibly. ... I found numerous plants, and thus obtained a series of forms, on a heath near Truro, which was then (1831) in process of enclosure; and looking at the map, I think must have been on the road towards Redruth; but I was an utter stranger to Truro at the time, and was strolling along whither chance may lead."

Thus all the heather species and hybrids which are native to the United Kingdom have been, and may still be, found growing wild in Cornwall. In addition to these *E. lusitanica* is naturalised in several places — on the Lizard, at Lostwithiel, Perranwell and on a number of railway embankments (9). With such a wealth of wild heathers it is perhaps not surprising that many plants

have been introduced into our gardens from the moors, commons and downs of Cornwall.

Many people have collected there, but six names are prominent in the lists that follow. There were two who lived in the county and collected over long periods. P. D. Williams, an "eminent horticulturalist", lived at Lanarth and was for a time church-warden at St. Keverne. Miss Mary Betha Gertrude Waterer moved, with her father, to Ludgvan near Penzance in 1907. For many years she taught botany at the West Cornwall School for Girls in Penzance. She died in 1974.

Two couples collected successfully while holidaying in Cornwall. Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Maxwell found many plants in the 1920s, originally on their honeymoon. The best of their finds were introduced by the Dorset firm of Maxwell and Beale. In the 1960s the nurserymen Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Letts, then of Foxhollow, Windlesham, Surrey, introduced a number of heathers that they had found in Cornwall.

Cornish nurserymen have collected plants from the wild in the county. They have also raised cultivars of both native and foreign species in their nurseries. This explains the presence of *E. arborea* and *E. carnea* in the lists which follow.

The Cultivars

Calluna vulgaris

	Finder or Raiser	Location	Date
'Apollo'	J. N. Anderson	Nursery seedling	1979
'Ariadne'	J. N. Anderson	Nursery seedling	by 1983
'Atalanta'	J. N. Anderson	Nursery seedling	1980
'Cheesewring'	I. H. J. Dungey	Ancient site on Bodmin Moor	1978
'Foxhollow Wanderer'	Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Letts	"on deposits from an old copper mine in Cornwall"	by 1983
'Kit Hill'	J. A. Michell	Kit Hill, 3½ miles W. of Gunnislake	by 1948
'Kynance'	Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Maxwell	Kynance Cove on the Lizard	1923

'Low Low'	R. A. Ide	Cornwall	1962
'Mousehole'	Mr. & Mrs. J.F.Letts	Near the village of Mousehole	c.1965
'Mullion'	Mr. & Mrs.D. F. Maxwell	Near the village of Mullion	1923
'Penhale'	Mr. & Mrs. D. F.Maxwell	Penhale on the Lizard	1926
'Penny Bun'	R. A. Ide	Near Leedstown	c.1972
'Red Fred'	J. N. Anderson	Nursery seedling	1979
'Red Rug'	R. A. Ide	Trink Hill between Penzance and St. Ives	1972
'Rosebud'	Mr. & Mrs. Clegg	Ladock	by 1980
'Sister Anne'	Miss Anne Moseley	On the Lizard	c.1929
'Trinklet'	R.A. Ide	Trink Hill	1972

Maxwell and Patrick (10) wrote of 'Flore Pleno' that it was "the first of the double Callunas to be introduced. It was found in Cornwall in the nineteenth century by the (then gardener to Sir Charles Lemon (W. B. Booth A.L.S., 1804 - 74), and grown for many years at Carclew". Another source (10a) gives the date as "some years ago in 1839". The earliest of many references to this plant dates from 1855 (10b). Early Latin names frequently covered material from more than one clone and it is almost certain that many plants produced under the name 'Flore Pleno' did not originate from the Cornish plant.

Erica arborea

'Chelsea Time'	Southdown Nurseries,	Nursery seedling	1980
	Redruth		

Erica carnea

'Pink Spangles'	Raised by Mrs P. H. Davey. Introduced by Treseder's Nurseries	Garden seedling at Devoran	1961
'Red Rover'	J. N. Anderson	Nursery seedling	1974
'Tybesta Gold'	J. N. Anderson	Nursery seedling	1975

Erica ciliaris

Despite the first English discovery of this species being in Cornwall, and its relatively wide distribution within the county, there is no Cornish cultivar of *E. ciliaris*. The pale pink plant from Carrine Common that Maj. Magor (11) suggested should be called 'Cherry' has not been named or distributed.

Erica cinerea

'Angarrack'	Mrs B. E. M. Garratt, D. McClintonck	At the long derelict railway station at Angarrack, 2 miles NE of Hayle	1974
'Cindy'	Mr & Mrs J. F. Letts	Cornwall	by 1966
'Cripples Ease'	Miss M. B. G. Waterer	Hamlet between Penzance and St Ives	by 1964
'Eden Valley'	Miss M. B. G. Waterer	Trink Hill	c. 1926
'Electra'	J. N. Anderson	Nursery seedling	1981
'Foxhollow Mahogany'	Mr & Mrs. J. F. Letts	East of St Ives	by 1964
'Godrevy'	D. J. Small	Godrevy Towans NE of Hayle	1972
'Gwinear'	Miss M. B. G. Waterer	Near Gwinear Road railway station	by 1952
'Janet'	Miss M. B. G. Waterer	Trink Hill**	1941
'Janet Warrilow'	Mrs J Cross (nee Warrilow)	Cornwall	1950s
'Jim Hardy'	Mr & Mrs D Waterer	S coast of Cornwall	early 1950s
'Josephine Ross'	Mr & Mrs J. F. Letts	Cornwall	by 1966
'Lankidden'	Mr & Mrs D. Waterer	Cove W of Coverack	several years before 1972
'Lavender Lady'	Mr & Mrs. J. F. Letts	Cornwall	by 1965
'Mulfra'	Miss M. B. G. Waterer	Hill N. of Penzance	1934
'Nance'	Miss M. B. G. Waterer	Hamlet E of Trink Hill	by 1953
'Ninnes'	Miss M. B. G. Waterer	Hamlet N of Penzance	1942
'Pentreath'	Mr & Mrs D. Waterer	Near Pentreath	1951
'Poltesco'	Mr & Mrs D. Waterer	On the Lizard	by 1972
'Purple Beauty'	Mr & Mrs. J. F. Letts	Cornwall	by 1966
'Rock Ruth'	R. A. Ide	Mullion Cove	1972
'Rozanne Waterer'	Mr & Mrs. D. Waterer	Cornwall	1951
'Tom Waterer'	Mr & Mrs D. Waterer	Cornwall	by 1965
'Vivienne Patricia'	Mr & Mrs J. F. Letts	Cornwall	by 1965
'Zennor'	Miss M. B. G. Waterer	Near the village of that name W of St Ives	by 1952

Chapple (12) mentions *E. cinerea* 'The Freak' and says it was found by Miss Waterer on Trink Hill. In fact, she has a group of plants she called her "Freaks", numbered 1 to 10. Nos. 1 to 6 were aberrant *E. cinerea*, and the one described by Chapple was probably No. 6. The plant discussed by Maxwell and Patrick (10, p 114) was possibly another. No. 7 was an anandrous *E. ciliaris* found on Carrine Common in 1946. Dr E. C. Nelson found a similar plant there in September 1983. Nos 8 and 9, which were also referred to as "Trink I" and "Trink II", were bud-flowering *Calluna vulgaris* (15). All except one of these were botanical forms, and were not given cultivar names. On both counts they fall outside the scope of the present article. "Freak No. 10" was *E. x williamsii* and was given the name 'Gwavas'.

Erica tetralix

'Bartinney'	N. Treseder	Bartinney Hill near Lands End	by 1972
'Pink Star'	Mr & Mrs J. F. Letts	Cornwall	by 1964
'Ruth's Gold'	Mr & Mrs J. Platt	Goonhilly Downs	1974

Erica vagans

'Cornish Cream'	Treseder's nurseries	Goonhilly Downs	by 1966
'Kevernensis Alba'	P. D. Williams	On the Lizard	by 1931
'Lyonesse'	Mr & Mrs D. F. Maxwell	On the Lizard	1925
'Miss Waterer'	Miss M. B. G. Waterer Introduced by Slieve Donard Nurseries	On the Lizard	c. 1917
'Mrs D. F. Maxwell'	Mr & Mrs D. F. Maxwell	"within a mile of Mullion" (10)	1925
'St. Keverne'	P. D. Williams	Near St. Keverne	1909
'Viridiflora'	P. D. Williams	On the Lizard	c. 1909
'White Dancer'	J. N. Anderson	Nursery seedling	1978
'White Giant'	J. N. Anderson	Goonhilly Downs	1981
'White Rocket'	Treseder's Nurseries	Goonhilly Downs	1965

It is possible that other cultivars of *E. vagans* originated in Cornwall.

Erica x watsonii

'Cherry Turpin'	Maj.-Gen. and Mrs Turpin	Silverwell Moor	1978
'Truro'	H. C. Watson	Carrine Common	1831

Erica x williamsii

'David Coombe'	Dr D. Coombe introduced by J. N. Anderson	Near Bonython, 1½ miles NE of Mullion	1976
'Gwava'	Miss M. B. G. Waterer	On Goonhilly between Downs while on 1917 and holiday at Gwava 1922 Farm	
'P. D. Williams'	P. D. Williams	Near Lanarth	1909

Acknowledgements

During the preparation of these notes David McClintock and Maj.-Gen Turpin have given me a great deal of help and generously provided much information. I gladly acknowledge my debt to them and offer my sincere thanks. I must, however, retain for myself the responsibility for any inaccuracies contained in this article or any omissions I have made.

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Sports, Reversions, Witches, Brooms and the Like.

David McClintock, Platt, Kent

The lists below have been compiled from various sources. Much has come from my own records and herbarium specimens, but the draft was seen by other eyes, here and abroad, notably by Herman Blum, Bert Jones, Kurt Kramer, David Small and Pat Turpin. I am grateful for the comments they, and several others, made. Examples I lack confirmation of are set out separately, in the hope that this may elicit the facts.

I am sure there are more to be added. I have come across people who had not noticed a sport on one of their own plants or, if they had, were unaware of its interest and potential value. The great majority here have been recorded only in very recent years, which I interpret as evidence of the growth of intelligent interest in heathers. Of course only comparatively few sports will be worth naming, but they should be recorded and propagated to see how they develop.

What is apparently the same sport (and even more, the same reversion) may recur, but we cannot be sure that the result is identical. 'Golden Dome' was lost before 'Golden Lady' appeared, and not even a specimen of the former survives. (I might add that several of the plants in this list are, so it seems, lost or have reverted wholly, which has the same effect). Gen. Turpin has a white sport on 'Orange Queen', which is not the same as the white one John Kampa had earlier named 'White Gold'. The orange and green shoot on 'C. G. Best', from which 'Next Best' was produced has been noticed on various other occasions on this cultivar, but not, as far as I know, propagated, to show if the result is the same.

There may be uncertainty whether a given aberration is a sport or a reversion. In principle, the former arises as something unusual on a normal plant; a reversion is the opposite, when a known cultivar betrays its origin. But if a white-flowered seedling produces a

pink-flowered shoot, is that a sport? If the white-flowered plant had been a sport on a pink-flowered one, that would of course be a reversion. And what do we call a normally coloured shoot on the dark 'Darkness' -which was itself a seedling? It has been argued that here we have recessive genes to normal flowers asserting themselves, *ergo* it is a reversion. 'David McClintock', I am sorry to say, often produces shoots with normal coloured flowers. I well know that the original plant was a large, uniform bush; yet it seems unreasonable to call this other than a reversion.

We do not by any means always know how a given cultivar originated. When in doubt, or ignorance, I have assumed that the older, standard, plant was a seedling — 'White Gown' is a case in point — and assumed that 'Pink Gown' was a sport, and not a reversion. But this could be wrong.

Rather similarly, the source of 'Multicolor' is not on record. But it would be absurd to call its persistent green shoots other than reversions. Other constant reverters are 'Ingrid Bouter', 'Ruth Sparkes' and 'St. Keverne'. Their origins are indeed the plants they revert to.

All plants regularly produce sports, so we are told, and that most are deleterious, and nearly all of such a minor character that they remain unnoticed. Either way they are soon eliminated. But this can account for variations in a line of cuttings. A true sport betokens a change in the genes and is not always distinguishable from the natural variation from seed, or even in a cultivar, which may vary from one garden, one soil, to another. 'H. E. Beale', from which descends a wide progeny is an example, the genes, if indeed they are affected, seeming to be in a fluid state. The difference in flower colour in 'Peter Sparkes', 'Schurig's Sensation' and 'Annemarie' is not clear in every garden every year. It may be argued that these are merely inherited variations being gradually fixed by selection.

'Dart's Gold' (which was a sport on 'Ruth Sparkes') is another case in point. All the early racemes at Kew on 'Ruth Sparkes' in 1983 (and doubtless also, unobserved, in other years, for this can hardly be seen standing up)

were single, *i.e.* they were similar to 'Dart's Gold'. But all the later flowers were double, *i.e.* typical 'Ruth Sparkes', and often reverting to green leaves. Perhaps we should consider these as seasonal variations of 'Ruth Sparkes'.

'Ben Rhadda' and 'Joseph's Coat' were named when they had pink and white flowers, some intermingled, in the inflorescences. Both soon became uniform. Such mixed flowers occur on 'Kinlochruel', 'Silberschmelze' and 'Ada S. Collings', and, even to the extent of a whole shoot on 'My Dream'. This betokens a certain instability, but in lesser degree than a wholesale reversion. It meant however that the first two became lost, or of small account.

Selection may not overcome the inherent pattern of the original source. *Daboecia cantabrica* 'Bicolor' arose, no-one knows how or where, over a hundred years ago. It was shown in the RHS Journal for September 1970 how important it was to take cuttings from really bicoloured shoots. Those who do not take this precaution will find they have mainly all-white or all-purple flowers. But before long the true bicoloured nature usually re-appears and, so far, no named selection, such as 'Pink', has remained stable.

One must be sure that an apparent sport is not just evidence of some disease. So often yellow foliage turns green when properly looked after, which accounts for the loss of some of the cultivars listed. I have for years had a thriving bush of white *E. vagans*, one stem of which always has yellow foliage. But every cutting I strike comes out green, I wonder why. This has also happened with "golden" forms of *E. vagans* from Gew Graze. Yellow flecks can appear on leaves or shoots and are a feature of some plants. Some are so small that they can easily be passed by unnoticed, and by no means all have been propagated or have survived. But where this feature is marked and occurs in similar cultivars, it would seem to indicate a close relationship, or some similar genetic make-up, as in some crimson Callunas.

I am not sure if the distinction between yellow and gold shoots and foliage is always valid — I have, of

course, not myself seen all the plants mentioned; and yellowish shoots can appear on various plants. These are distinct from the orange portions of the shoots that are typical of some cultivars, such as 'Serlei Aurea' or 'Rosalind'. These cannot be propagated, but the ability invariably to produce them exists in their green shoots.

Another source of uncertainty is of the "parent" cultivars. August Lamken who found *Calluna* 'Alba Plena', is dead and his children do not know its origin for certain. Maxwell and Beale, shortly after its introduction, wrote in their catalogue that it was a sport on 'Alba Elegans', but German opinion is against this. It might help settle this if someone grew on its reversion to single flowers to see if it does resemble this cultivar. *E. carnea* 'King George' and 'Winter Beauty' are, or were, notoriously confounded on the continent. I have been unable to ascertain for certain which of the colour-foliage forms arose from which cultivar, so have used the names that were given to me.

Viruses may be the cause of some of the "sports" listed. All the plants I see of *Calluna* 'Variegata' are green, devoid of variegation. Yet this got its name, many years ago, from its white-flecked leaves. I assume this was caused by a virus that has died out and made the plant appear to revert, which it has done in one sense, but not genetically, a virus being an outside influence.

Witches Brooms are caused by mites or other outside influences. Nevertheless they can be propagated and retain their dwarfing character indefinitely. They are not true sports, but are all the same the source of two or three of our cultivars. So I have added a note of those I have come across.

The justification for these lists is partly general interest, but they should also show relationships, and what a given cultivar is able to produce. The subject however needs closer and more expert investigation than I am equipped to give. So I hope, not only that members will keep a look-out for sports or reverions, (preferably photographing them or pressing a specimen showing the

sport and its "parent", but that somebody may take up the subject and find the facts here a useful starting point.

Sporting

Calluna

- f. *alba* to 'Alba Plena'
- 'Alba Plena' to 'Joan Sparkes'
- ' Ruth Sparkes'
- 'Allegro' to 'Allegretto'
- ' Con Brio'
- 'Alportii' to yellow and crimson leaves
- 'Annemarie' to darker flowers, No. 2
 variegated leaves
- 'Autumn Glow' to 'Barja'
- 'Barnett Anley' to 'Carmen'
- 'Beoley Crimson' to orange shoots
- 'Carmen' to 'Gold Carmen'
- ' Mazurka'
- darker flowers
- 'County Wicklow' to 'Kinlochruel'
- 'Darkness' to semi-double, even darker, flowers
- 'Elsie Purnell' to pale shoots
- 'Fairy' to 'Anna'
- 'Gnome' to 'Gnome Pink'
- 'Goldsworth Crimson' to 'Goldsworth Crimson Variegata'
- 'Hammendii' to variegated leaves
- 'Hammondii Aureifolia' to 'Hammondii Rubrifolia'
- 'Hayesensis' to 'Gold Haze'
- 'H. E. Beale' to 'Elsie Purnell'
- ' Peter Sparkes'
- ' My Dream' and a similar white
- ' Schurig's Sensation'
- ' Sonja'
- 'Humpty Dumpty' to 'Miss Muffet'
- 'J. H. Hamilton' to 'Red Favorit'
- smaller, fewer, flowers
- yellow leaves
- 'Johnson's Variety' to yellow leaves
- 'Loch Turret' to 'Braemar'
- ' Diana'
- ' Golden Turret'

- 'Long White' to 'Hollandia'
 'Mrs Pat' to 'Gold Pat'
 'Mrs Ronald Gray' to 'Dirry'
 'Golden Mrs Ronald Gray'
 'Minima Smith's Variety' to orange tips
 'Mullion' to 'Marie'
 variegated leaves
 'My Dream' to larger flowers
 Normal to 'Alba Carlton'
 'Carl Röders'
 'C. W. Nix'
 'David Eason'
 'E. Hoare'
 'Else Frye'
 'Rivington'
 'Roland Haagen'
 'St Patrick'
 'Mrs E. Wilson'
 various golden sports
 whites
 'Orange Queen' to 'White Gold' and another white
 'Peter Sparkes' to 'Annemarie'
 'Llanbedrog Pride'
 yellow shoots
 yellow leaves
 'Radnor' to variegated leaves
 'Ralph Purnell' to 'Mirelle'
 'Rigida' to 'Alba Rigida'
 'Ruth Sparkes' to 'Dart's Gold'
 'Sandwood Bay' to 'Dark Sandwood Bay'
 'Serlei Aurea' to 'Ilka'
 'Silver Knight' to 'Gold Knight'
 'Velvet Fascination'
 'Silver Rose' to gold leaves
 'Tib' to 'Ingrid Bouter'
 'Underwoodii' to 'Roodkapje'
 'White Gown' to 'Pink Gown'

Daboecia cantabrica

- 'Alba Globosa' to 'Rodeo'
 'Atropurpurea' to 'Rainbow'
 'Bicolor'/'Harlequin' to 'Pink'/'Pink Lady'
 Normal to 'Cinderella'

Daboecia x scotica

- 'Bit' to some yellow leaves
 'Jack Drake' to 'William Buchanan Gold'

Erica arborea

'Alpina' to 'Albert's Gold'

Erica carnea

'Cecilia M. Beale' to 'Cecilia M. Beale Pink'

'King George' to 'Leslie Sparkes' and a similar yellow

'Myretoun Ruby' to golden shoots

'Praecox Rubra' to 'Hilletje'

'Vivellii' to 'Ann Sparkes'

'Vivellii Aurea'

'Winter Beauty' to 'January Sun' and another "gelbe Form"

Erica ciliaris

'Mrs. C. H. Gill' to 'White Wings'

Erica cinerea

'C. D. Eason' to 'Peñaz'

golden shoots

'Cevennes' to 'Cevennes Gold'

'C. G. Best' to 'Next Best'

'Yvonne'

'Frances' to golden shoots

'Janet' to golden shoots

Normal to 'Apricot Charm'

'Domino'

'Golden Hue'

var. *schizopetala*

'Pentreath' to 'Red Pentreath'

'P. S. Patrick' to 'Longfellow'

'Pink Ice' to 'Uschie Ziehmann'

'Rose Queen' to golden shoots

pink tips

'Sherry' to variegated leaves

'Violetta' to yellow leaves

Erica x darleyensis

'Darley Dale' to 'Ghost Hills'

'Silberschmelze'

'Silberschmelze' to 'White Perfection'

'Dunreggan' ("Snowdrift")

Erica erigena

'W. T. Rackliff' to 'Golden Dome'

'Golden Lady'

variegated leaves

Erica mackaiana

'Lawsoniana' to 'Dr Ronald Gray'

Erica scoparia

Madeiran plant to 'Madeira Gold'

Erica umbellata

Normal to 'Monterrey Gold'

Erica tetralix

'Daphne Underwood' to 'Ardy'

Normal to 'Findling Deimern'

Erica vagans

f. *alba* to 'Valeria Proudley'

'Pyrenees Pink' to golden leaves

*Unconfirmed Reports**Calluna*

'Alba Rigida' to golden leaves

'C. W. Nix' to orange shoots

'Darkness' to orange leaves

'Heidberg' to darker flowers

'Keswick' to 'Rainbow'

'Peter Sparkes' to semi-bud-flowerer

'Rosalind' to white flowers

'Serlie' to 'Serlei Aurea'

'Serlei Grandiflora'

Erica cinerea

'Cevennes' to golden leaves

'Plummer's Seedling' to yellow leaves

'P. S. Patrick' to golden shoots

*Reverting**Calluna*

'Alba Plena' to f. *alba*

'Alba Rigida' to 'Rigida'/'Arthur Pooley'/'Pink Spray'

'Andrew Proudley' to normal

'Anna' to green leaves

'Annemarie' to 'H. E. Beale'

 'Peter Sparkes'

'Ashgarth Amber' to paler flowers

'Ben Rhadda' to normal

'Bognie' to green leaves

'Carmen' to 'Barnett Anley'

'Darkness' to normal flowers

'Dart's Gold' to green leaves

'David Platt' to green leaves

'Diana' to 'Loch Turret'

'Findling' to normal

'Gnome Pink' to 'Gnome'

'Gold Haze' to 'Hayesensis'

'Golden Mrs Ronald Gray' to 'Mrs Ronald Gray'

'Golden Turret' to 'Loch Turret'

'Hollandia' to 'Long White'
'Humpty Dumpty' to normal
'Ingrid Bouter' to 'Tib'
'Joan Sparkes' to 'Alba Plena'
'Joseph's Coat' to f. *alba*
'Kinlochruel' to 'County Wicklow'
'Lyndon Proudley' to normal
'Mazurka' to 'Carmen'
'Mrs Ronald Gray' to normal
'Multicolor' to green leaves
'My Dream' to 'H. E. Beale'
'Pink Gown' to 'White Gown'
'Platt's Surprise' to single flowers
'Rannoch' to normal
'Ruth Sparkes' to 'Alba Plena'
St. Kilda K64 to purple flowers
'Silver Knight' to green leaves
'Tib' to single flowers
'Tom Thumb' to normal
'Variegata' to normal
'White Gold' to 'Orange Queen'

Daboecia cantabrica

'Cinderella' to normal
'Pink'/Pink Lady' to 'Bicolor'/'Harlequin'

Erica arborea

'Oratava' to normal

Erica carnea

'Ann Sparkes' to 'Vivellii'
'Lesley Sparkes' to 'King George'

Erica ciliaris

'Aurea' to normal
'David McClintock' to normal
'Mrs C. H. Gill' to normal
'Stapehill' to normal
'Wych' to normal

Erica cinerea

var. *schizopetala* to normal
'W. G. Notley' to normal

Erica x darleyensis

'Ada S. Collings' to some pink flowers
'Silberschmelze' to some pink flowers
'White Glow' to pink flowers

Erica erigena

'Golden Lady' to 'W. T. Rackliff'

Erica x stuartii

'Stuartii' to normal

Erica tetralix

'Ruby's Variety' to normal

Erica scoparia

'Mercedes Gold' to normal

Erica vagans

'Mrs. D. F. Maxwell' to normal

'St Keverne' to normal

'Valerie Proudley' to f. *alba*

'Viridiflora' to normal

*Unconfirmed reports**Daboecia cantabrica*

'Praegerae' to paler flowers

Erica cinerea

'Domino' to 'Pink Domino'

*Witches Brooms**Calluna*

on 'Alba Plena'

'County Wicklow' to 'Baby Wicklow'

'Findling' to tighter plant, this sporting to small leaves

on 'Naturpark'

normal to 'Dandy'

'Minima Smith's Variety'

Erica x stuartii

on 'Irish Orange' to tighter plant

New Acquisitions*J. Platt, Ulverston, Lancashire*

I suspect that few people have grown as many recently introduced heathers as Jack Platt. Since 1977 he has told us of 158 that he has collected, and this year he has added a further 17.

With newly introduced plants it is often impossible to more than guess at their ultimate size. Ed.]

Calluna vulgaris

'Apollo' Aug. - Sept.

Pink (H8) flowers over golden foliage, upright habit. Raised and introduced by Mr. J. N. Anderson, Broadhurst Nursery, Grampound near Truro, Cornwall.

'Atalanta' Aug. - Sept.

Another of Mr. Anderson's seedlings, which has been dowered with a mythological name. This also has golden foliage but the flowers are lilac (H11) and it has a broad habit. I consider this a good plant.

'Baby Ben'

This has so far showed no sign of flowering. Its attraction lies in the fact that it forms a neat dome three inches high by four to five inches across. The foliage is green in summer and in winter is covered with a reddish bronze tinge. It was found by Mr. D. Edge as a seedling on his Forest Edge Nurseries at Woodlands near Wimborne, Dorset and named by him after his small son. This is an excellent plant for the rockery.

'Christopher Dover'

This plant also appears to be flowerless. It is small with a spiky habit. It was found by Mr. Dover of Cornish Garden Nurseries, Perran-Ar-Worthal, Truro, and is named after the finder.

'Jan' Dec. - Jan

I regard this late-flowering *Calluna* as a most unusual cultivar. The plant has pink flowers and an upright habit. In the 1983 summer *Bulletin* Maj.-Gen Turpin told us how his plants had bloomed until 20th February and came back into flower on 23rd May. (David McClintock had a similar experience. Ed.) It was found by Mrs Janet Longstaffe, in January and in flower. (*Year Book*, 1979, p. 56).

'Rivington' Aug. - Sept.

The flowers of this plant are light mauve (H2). The foliage is dark green with a yellow variegation carried evenly throughout the plant. The broad habit is more compact, and the variegation lighter than in *C.v. 'Naturpark'*.

I found this plant at Rivington Pike near Bolton, Lancashire in 1978, and have registered it with the Heather Society.

Erica carnea**'Amy Doncaster'** Feb. - April

This has salmon (H15) flowers, a most useful colour break in this species. The foliage is dark green.

It arose as a seedling in Mrs. Doncaster's garden at Chandlers Ford in Hampshire before 1978, and was introduced by MacPenny's Nurseries, Bransgore, Christchurch, Dorset. Some early plants mistakenly distributed under this name were *E. australis* (*Year Book* 1980, p 65).

'Treasure Trove' Feb. - April.

Another seedling from Mrs. Doncaster's garden which has been introduced by MacPenny's Nurseries. It has purple-pink flowers.

*Erica ciliaris***'Duncan Stevens'** Sept. - Nov.

This arrived at Mr. C Bell's Harepie Nursery near Barnstaple, Devon as an un-named plant. It was named by Mr. Bell but is indistinguishable from *E. ciliaris* 'Mrs. C. H. Gill'

*Erica cinerea***'Daphne Maginess'** July - Oct.

The flowers open heliotrope (H12) and darkened to magenta (H14). The plant, which is approximately 14 inches high by 16 inches wide, gives the impression of being somewhere between *E. cinerea* 'Pink Ice' and 'C. D. Eason' in colour.

It was found as a seedling in the garden of Mr and Mrs C. W. Maginess at Broadstone, Dorset in September 1979, and cuttings were given to the nurseryman Mr D. Edge in August 1982. He began selling it in 1983.

(*Year Book*, 1983, p 48).

'Electra' July - Sept.

This is prostrate with deep pink flowers. The green foliage is attractively tipped with orange.

It was a seedling raised by Mr. J.N. Anderson at Broadhurst Nursery, Grampound near Truro.

'Maginess Pink' July - Oct.

This has heliotrope (H12) flowers, borne in longer racemes than those of *E. cinerea* 'Carnea'. The habit is strong and upright, the plant reaching a height of 18 inches with a width of 16 inches. It has consistently survived frost and drought and always flowers well.

It was found by Mrs Maginess on Corfe Hills Moor, Broadstone, Dorset in 1966, and cuttings from it were grown on in her garden. In August 1982 material was given to Mr D. Edge. He introduced it in 1983.

(*Year Book*, 1976, p 55, *ibid*, 1983, p 48).

'Summer Gold' July - Oct.

This has magenta (H14) flowers. The habit is upright. The foliage is gold in summer, but becomes rather more green in winter.

It was found by Mr C. Benson as a seedling in a bed of *E. cinerea* 'C. D. Eason' in his garden at Farington, Lancashire.

*Erica vagans***'White Giant'**

This plant came from cuttings collected by Mr. J. N. Anderson on the western edge of Goonhilly Downs in the autumn of 1981. The parent plant was about 4ft 6 ins high with flowering stems up to 16 inches long. The flowers are pure white with reddish-brown anthers. The foliage is dark green.

Erica x watsonii

'Cherry Turpin'

Found on Silverwell Moor, near Truro, on 26th July 1978. Flowers similar in colour to those of 'Gwen' (H8/H16), but a clearer pink, borne on long racemes, very similar to those of *E. ciliaris*. Up to 20 florets on each raceme. A valuable addition to the named cultivars of this hybrid.

Erica x williamsii

'David Coombe' July - Oct.

This plant has pink (H16) flowers. The habit is upright with yellow new growth in spring which persists for several weeks. It is very similar to *E. x williamsii* 'Gwava' which, however, has a more compact growth.

This cultivar has been propagated from the plant of this rare hybrid found by Dr. Coombe of Cambridge University near Bonython in 1976. It was named by Mr. Anderson with Dr. Coombe's permission.

Cultivars Registered During 1983

The Registrar

Calluna 'Baby Ben' by D. Edge, Forest Edge Nurseries, Woodlands, Wimborne, Dorset.

Erica tetralix 'Bala' by Mrs. P. Benson, Ridgway Wood Heather Nursery, Craven Arms, Shropshire

Calluna 'Catherine Anne' by J. Hewitt, Frensham, Surrey

Calluna 'Copper Glow' by J. Hewitt, Frensham, Surrey

Calluna 'Rivington' by J. Platt, Ulles Walton, Lancashire

Correction. *Erica Cinerea* 'Nova' appeared in the first list of registered cultivars in the 1983 Year Book (p 47). This should have been *E. cinerea* 'Novar'

Personal and Geographical Names for Heathers - 4th Supplement

David McClintock, Platt, Kent

Here is another supplement to the tally started 13 years ago. The last, in 1982, was wrongly titled "2nd", and there are other unfortunate misprints in some of the texts of various issues. For easy reference, these appeared in 1971-75, 1976, 1979 and 1981.

I again thank those who have helped by replying to my enquiries, and regret that it has so far proved impossible to get all the answers - there are several unsolved names in earlier issues which I wish members would try to help with too. Comments and additions are always welcome.

Personal Names

- 'Alice' (*Calluna*). Mrs. Prescott of Maghull, Merseyside, raiser's wife, by 1983
- 'Amilto' (*Calluna*). Allgemene Middenstands-, Industrie- en Landbouwtentoonstelling, of Etten-Leur area, where found; introduced 1982
- 'Amy' (*Calluna*). Mrs. Amy Doncaster of Chandlers Ford in whose garden it appeared c. 1950
- 'Anton' (*Calluna*). Anton Jansman, foreman in Hoekert's Nursery, Oldebroek, pre-1982.
- 'Apollo' (*Calluna*). The Greek God, one of J.N. Anderson's classical names, 1979
- 'Ariadne' (*Calluna*). The daughter of Minos; also J.N. Anderson's family cat
- 'Atalanta' (*Calluna*). Of Greek legend, an Anderson appellation, 1980
- 'Baby Ben' (*Calluna*). Young son (b. 1981) of Mr. and Mrs. D. Edge of Forest Edge Nurseries, found 1977
- 'Barja' (*Calluna*). Initials of Bep, Adrie, Riet, Jike and Annie Bakhuyzen - wives of the firm's partners, named 1983.
- 'Bernadette' (*Calluna*). Daughter of H. M. J. Blum of Steenwijkerwold, finder, introduced 1982
- f. *blumii* (*Daboecia cantabrica*). H. M. J. Blum of Steenwijkerwold; published 1984
- 'Alfred Bowerman' (*cinerea*). Husband (d. 1982) of Margaret Bowerman of Champs Hill. Plant found there in 1980
- 'Catherine Anne' (*Calluna*). Three year old daughter of J. and E. Hewitt of Frensham
- 'Coby' (*Calluna*). Mrs. Hoekert of Oldebroek, wife of finder, pre - 1982
- 'David Coombe' (x *williamsii*). Dr. D. Coombe of Cambridge, finder 1976
- 'Jack Craig' (*cinerea*). (Oliver & Hunter by 1983)
- 'Dart's Parakeet' (*Calluna*). Darthusizer Nurseries, Leersum. Introduced 1982
- 'David' (*Calluna*). Finder, son of R. J. Brien of Pitcairngreen, c. 1982
- 'David's Seedling' (*carnea*). David McClintock, in whose garden it arose pre-1970

- ‘Diana’ (*Calluna*). Lady Diana Spencer on her wedding, 1981
- ‘Amy Doncaster’ (*carnea*). Mrs. Doncaster of Chandlers Ford, Hampshire pre-1978
- ‘Christopher Dover’ (*Calluna*). Finder, nurseryman of Perran-Ar-Worthal, Cornwall, pre-1983
- ‘Electra’ (*cinerea*). Daughter of Agamemnon, another classical name from J. N. Anderson’s Broadhurst Nursery, Cornwall. 1981
- ‘Christine Fletcher’ (*carnea*). (Also wrongly known as ‘Christine’ or ‘Christine’s Seedling’). Wife of J. C. Fletcher, heather foreman of R. V. Rogers Nurseries, Pickering, Yorkshire. By 1982
- ‘Red Fred’ (*Calluna*). Nobody. A seedling near C.v. ‘Fred Chapple’ in Broadhurst Nursery, 1979
- ‘Margerie Frearson’ (*carnea*). Wife of W. D. Frearson of Grange-over-Sands, pre-1982
- ‘Catherine Graham’ (*vagans*). Wife of Archie Graham of Belfast, c. 1950
- ‘Anne Gray’ (*Calluna*). Seedling found between C.v. ‘Sister Anne’ and ‘Mrs. Ronald Gray’ in Dr. Lead’s garden in Nottingham by 1968.
- ‘Hetty’ (*Calluna*). Hetty Kamphuis, girl in Hoekert’s Nursery, pre-1982
- ‘Lohse’s Rubin’ (*carnea*). M. Lohse, finder, of Bullenkuhlen, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, introduced 1977
- ‘Maginess Pink’ (*cinerea*). Mrs. D. Maginess of Broadstone, Dorset, found 1966
- ‘Daphne Maginess’ (*cinerea*). Mrs. Maginess of Broadstone, found 1979
- ‘Mies’ (*Calluna*). Mrs van Steen’s cat. The plant was a seedling in her husband’s garden, at Etten-Leur, Holland, pre 1983
- ‘Miss Muffet’ (*Calluna*). Sport on C.v. ‘Humpty-Dumpty’ at Holden Clough, raised by J. Richards of Malvern, c. 1982
- ‘C. J. Porter’ (*x darleyensis*). (P. Foley, 1982 c.f. text p34).
- ‘J. W. Porter’ (*vagans*). James W. Porter of Carryduff (1889-1963)
- ‘H. Tho. Seeth’ (*Calluna*). Hinrich Tho. Seeth of Bevern, Germany, pre-1983
- ‘Duncan Stevens’ (*ciliaris*). (Harepie Nurseries, near Barnstaple by 1981)
- ‘Susan Claire’ (*Calluna*). Grand-daughter of Mr. Prescott of Maghull. Found as a seedling at his Rosebank Nursery by 1983
- ‘Graham Thomas’ (*cinerea*). Graham Stuart Thomas, finder, near Woking, c. 1978
- ‘Caleb Threlkeld’ (*Calluna*). Scottish/Irish botanist (1676-1728), hero of finder, Dr. E. C. Nelson, c. 1980
- ‘Cherry Turpin’ (*x watsonii*). Mrs. C. L. J. Turpin, wife of our Chairman, finder 1978
- ‘Uschie Ziehmann’ (*cinerea*). Employee of Hermann Westermann, in whose nursery the sport arose pre-1978. Named 1983

Geographical Names

- 'Allendale Pink' (*tetralix*). Allendale Nurseries, Knowle, 1978
- *andevalensis* (*Erica*). Andevala region, Huelva, SW Spain, where found 1974
- 'Bala' (*tetralix*). Plant found on moors above Lake Bala, N. Wales, 1980
- 'Champs Hill' (*cinerea*). The Bowermans' garden at Coldwaltham, Sussex, 1976
- 'Cheesewring' (*Calluna*). Ancient site on Bodmin Moor, where found 1978
- 'Chelsea Time' (*arborea*). Shown at the Chelsea Flower Show by Southdown Nurseries, Redruth, 1980
- 'Clare Carpet' (*Calluna*). Co. Clare, W. Ireland, where found, c. 1970
- 'Corran Ferry' (*Calluna*). S. of Fort William, Inverness-shire. Delaney and Lyle pre-1983
- 'Dänemark' (*Calluna*). Where collected by F. Kircher, 1979
- 'Felthorpe' (*cinerea*). Place in Norfolk where found by 1978
- 'Gjersjøen' (*Calluna*). Lake near Horticultural College near Oslo, where found, 1956
- 'Great Comp' (*Calluna*). Garden, Borough Green, Kent, where noticed c. 1980
- 'Hinton White' (*Calluna*). Hinton House, home of raiser, Mr. Prescott of Maghull, Merseyside
- 'Iberian Beauty' (*cinerea*). Plant from NE Spain, introduced 1981
- 'Jersey Wonder' (*cinerea*). Where found, 1978
- 'Madeira Gold' (*scoparia*). Sport on Madeiran plant at Bracken Hill, Platt, Kent, propagated 1982
- 'Manitoba' (*Calluna*). (From USA by 1983)
- 'Monterrey Gold' (*umbellata*). Sport found at Monterrey, near Verin, Spain, 1982
- 'Rivington' (*Calluna*). Rivington Pike, near Bolton, Lancashire, where found 1978
- 'Gold Spronk' (*Calluna*). Area in municipality of Oldebroek, Holland, c. 1983

Ameliorations

- 'Kirsty Anderson' (*Calluna*). Grand-daughter of R. M. C. Lyle of Alloa
- 'Corbett's Red' (*Calluna*). Corbett's Nurseries, Oregon, by 1971
- 'Holden Pink' (*vagans*). Holden Clough Nurseries, Lancashire, where it originated
- 'W. G. Notley' (*cinerea*). Worked at Maxwell and Beale from c. 1933; died 1968
- 'Josephine Ross' (*cinerea*). Now Mrs Hutchinson

Recent Writings on Heathers, 1983

- Anon.** Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Catalogue of Plants, 3rd Edn, 1981; p 73 *Andromeda*, *Bruckenthalia*, *Calluna*; p 74 *Daboecia*, pp 74-5 *Erica*.
 Practically no cultivars listed.
- Anon. "When bees know best", *Garden News*, 19th Feb. 1983, p 27 Gen. Turpin (and Heather Society tie) with his 1st prize *E. x darleyensis* 'Arthur Johnson'.
- Anon. "Freeze a jolly good heath", *Amateur Gardening*, 26th Feb. 1983, p 42 Gen. Turpin (and Heather Society tie) with *Calluna* 'Ariadne'.
- Anon. "Ancient and Modern. Heathers through the Ages", *Garden Answers*, 1983, Vol. 1, No. 11, pp 18-9
 Ends "A cultivar is not legitimate until it has been registered with the Heather Society". Most desirable but, alas, not true.
- Anon. "Camellias all the Way", *Gardeners Chronicle*, 25th March, 1983, p 37 "Irish Dust (*sic.*) a sell-on-sight plant for any garden centre".
- Anon. "Heide Snoein", *Groei & Bloei*, April 1983, p 54
 The usual advice, extended even to winter-flowerers.
- Anon. "Moving Heathers at the right Time", *Garden Answers*, July 1983, p 30. Young plants are the safest to move.
- Anon. "La Bruyère, un bon couvre-sol", *Mon Jardin & Ma Maison*, Dec. 1983, p.62
 A sound note, but the photo labelled *E. carnea* is of *E. gracilis*, twice!
- Bahnemann, K., "Zur Blütenbildung bei Eriken, I - VI", *Deutsche Gartenbau*, No. 8, pp 318-21; No. 9, ; 393-5; No. 10, pp 454-8, No. 11, pp 506-8; No. 12, pp 539-44, No. 14, pp 661-3
 The histology of *Erica gracilis*; microclimate important.
- Bahuon, E. and Touffet, J., "Influence d'extraits de litiere et plantes sur la germination . . . d'*Erica ciliaris*", *Botanica Rhedonica*, 1983, Ser. A, pp 70-6
E. ciliaris has refractory seeds, which germinate only when conditions are favourable. Germination is higher with these extracts and a day-length of 16 hours.
- Bakker, J. P. et al, "Sheep grazing as a management tool for heathland conservation and regeneration in the Netherlands", *J. Applied Ecol.*, 1983, Vol. 20, pp 541-60
 In Drenthe heathland vegetation became increasingly grassy with greater amounts of dung.
- Beauregard, F., "Problèmes posés par le mycorhization des bruyères en pépinière", *Comptes rendus des Sciences de l'Academie d'Agriculture de France*, 1982, Vol. 68, No. 15, pp 1178-94
 All plants infected with mycorrhizas were larger (up to 150%) than control plants. A high NH₄ content in the nutrient solution enhanced growth.
- Beckett, G. and K. A., "Hardiness Survey Part 2", *The Plantsman*, 1983, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp 17-8
 Data for 14 hardy heathers in the winter of 1981/2
- Beckett, K., *Concise Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*, Orbis, 1983 p 24, *Andromeda*; p 51, *Calluna*; p 114 *Daboecia*; pp 138-41, *Erica*.
- Beckett, K., "Lucky for Some", *Amateur Gardening*, 9th July 1983, pp 34-5 Sound, as all his writing are.
- Benta, G., and Bonfante-Fasolo P., "Apical, eristems in mycorrhizal and un-infected roots of *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull", *Plant and Soil*, 1983, Vol. 71, No. 1/3, pp 285-91
 Discusses the effects of the root fungus *Pezizella ericae*.

- Bonner, A., *Plants of the Balearic Islands, Mallorca*, 1982, pp 25-6
E. arborea, *E. multiflora* and *E. scoparia* with a drawing of *multiflora*
- Brosse, *Atlas des Arbustes, Arbrisseaux et lianes de France et d'Europe occidentale*, Bordas, 1979, p 210 *Daboecia*; p 211 *Andromeda*; pp 215-6
Calluna; pp 216-8 *Erica*; p 218 *Ericalluna*
- Countless misspellings; "*E. cinerea* se crosse souvent spontanément avec *Calluna*" etc, but text not all that bad; photos in colour.
- Clarke, G., "Heather Report", *Amateur Gardening*, 17th Sept. 1983, p 37
 Winter-flowering recommendations, with a drawing of *E. x darleyensis* entitled *E. carnea*.
- Dierssen, K., *Die wichtigsten Pflanzengesellschaften der Moore NW Europas*, Conservatoire, Geneva, 1982
 Discusses in detail such ecological concepts as the Alliance *Ericion tetralicis* and the Association *Ericeton tetralicis*.
- Edwards, R., "Increase Heathers", *Garden News*, 27th Aug. 1983, p 5
 On propagation, a brief paragraph.
- Eighme, L. E., "Heathers for warm Gardens", *Pacific Horticulture*, 1983, Vol. 44, No. 1, pp 38-43
 What may do in California.
- Ewart, N., "Heather" in *The Lore of Flowers*, Blandford, 1982
 A thin account in Victorian language.
- Foster, R., *The Garden in Autumn and Winter*, David and Charles, 1983
 Heathers mainly on pp 193-6. "Perhaps the best-known ground covering plants in the wild, next to the grasses, are the heathers".
- Fraga, I., "Numeros cromosomaticos de plantas occidentales 223-233", *Annales Jardin Botanico Madrid*, 1983, Vol.39, No.2, pp 533-9
 Chromosome numbers for 11 heathers from N Spain, three newly published - *E. australis*, *E. umbellata* and *E. scoparia*.
- Fuchs-Eckert, H. P. and Heitg-Wenigen, C. J. "Erica vagans", *Botanica Helvetica*, 1982, Vol.92, No.2, p 222
 The single Swiss station lost or at best endangered.
- Gonzalez, G. L., *La Guia de Incafo de los Arboles y Arbustos de la peninsula Iberica*, Incafo, Madrid, 1982, pp 531-40 *Calluna*, *Erica* and *Daboecia*
 Rather uneven, but useful. Excellent colour photos of all the heathers.
- Hieke, K., ("The Colouring of flowers, leaves and shoots of Ericas"), *Zahradnictvi*, 1981, Vol.8 No.XI, pp 301-12
 100 cultivars observed for three years and the results tabled.
- Hieke, K., ("the Colouring of leaves, flowers and shoots in *Calluna vulgaris*"), *ibid*, 1982, Vol.9 No.XIIpp 71-6
 64 cultivars similarly tabled.
- Hieke, K., ("The Assortment of Callunas and Ericas at Pruhonice"), *Acta Pruhoniciana*, 1982, Vol.45, pp 99-150
 Recommends 77 out of the 210 cultivars examined.
- Huxley, A., "Garden planned for old age", *Country Life*, 20th Oct. 1983, pp 1072-4
 Brig. Lucas-Phillips's garden at Oxshot.
- Jones, A. W., "Double Flowers on *Erica x stuartii* 'Irish Lemon' ", *The Garden*, 1983, Vol.107, No.1, p 31
 Not double, so much as doubled.
- Jones, A. W., "An unusual Reversion on *Erica carnea* 'Ann Sparkes' ", *The Garden*, 1983, Vol.108, No.6, p 253
 A single shoot that bore on one side the foliage of 'Ann Sparkes' and on the other that of its progenitor 'Vivellii'.
- Jummert, F., "Kalthauspflanzen. Erica-arten", *Garten*, May 1983, p 226,
 June/July p 258, 262.
 Cape Heaths

- J. W., "So entsteht ein Faulenzer-Garten", *Hamburger Abendblatt*
 A heather garden - a lazy man's garden.
- von Kammen, M., "De grote, stille heide werd klein", *Groie & Bloie*, 8th Aug. 1983, pp 10-3
 The 38-hectare Allardshoog heath in Drente.
- Lebrun, J-P., Les bases floristiques des grandes divisions chorologiques de l'Afrique seche, Cedex, 1981, p 35
 Distribution map of *Erica arborea* in the Mediterranean.
- McClintock, D., "Erica tetralix met trosvormige bleiewijzen", *De Levende Natuur*, 1982, Vol.84, No.5/6, p 189
 Republishing the article on var. *racemosa* in *Ericultura* in Oct 1982
- McClintock, D., "The Carna colony of *Erica mackaiana*; a new variety", *Irish Nat. J.*, 1983, Vol.21, No.2, pp 85-6
 Publishing var. *eglandulosa* for plants with no glands visible under a lens.
- Mateo, G., "Sobre la influencia atlantica en la flora de la Sierra de Mirs (Cuenca Espana)", *Mediterranea*, 1981, Vol.5, pp 38-9
 Distribution map of *E. cinerea* in Spain; notes on it and *Calluna*.
- Milne, P., "Heather Mixture", *Popular Gardening*, 27th Aug. 1983, pp 8, 9, 11
 16 cultivars in varyingly good colour, two inaccurately captioned.
- Mergenthaler, O., "Verbreitungsatlas der flora von Regensburg", *Hoppea*, 1982, Vol.40, p 15 *Andromeda*, p 38 *Calluna*, p 90 *Erica "herbacea"* and *E. tetralix*
 Distribution maps for Bavaria.
- Nelson, E. C., "Irish Lemon" - an Irish lemon", *Irish Garden Plant Society Newsletter*, No. 10, p 6
 Some 'Dr Ronald Gray' are being grown as 'Irish Lemon'.
- Nielsen, O. F., "Indvandring af eg på Hjelm Hede", *Dansk Dendrologisk Arsskrift*, Vol.V, No.5, pp 149-61
 Under the *Calluna* heath in W Jutland was a typical podsol which is destroyed by advancing oak scrub.
- Pearson, R., 'Design with plants", *Sunday Telegraph*, 20th March 1983, p 36
 Brief notes plus a drawing titled "The new compact grower *Calluna vulgaris* 'Anne Marie'".
- Pinto da Silva, A. R., and Tales A. N., A Flora e a vegetacao de Serra de Estrela, Lisbon, 1980 pp 31-2, Os urgérais de *Erica australis* L. var. *aragonensis* (Wk.) P, Cout
 A short discussion.
- Pottier-Alapetite, G., *Erica* (in) *Flore de Tunisie*, Vol.1, 1981, pp 670-2
E. arborea, *E. multiflora*, *E. scoparia* with a drawing of *E. multiflora*
- Rice, G. A., "A year-round patchwork", *Practical Gardening*, Jan. 1983, pp 34-7
 Passable journalism, with 'Silver Beads' for 'Silberschmelze' and the photo of *E. lusitanica* upside down.
- Roozen, W., "Erika, Erika, der Herbst ist da", *Münchener Merkur*, Sept. 1983
 Autumn, the time to plant heathers.
- Scannell, M. P. J., "Erica erigena R. Ross and *Daboecia cantabrica* (Huds.) C. Koch - some further notes on the historical record", *Irish Nat. J.*, Vol.21, No.1, pp 29-30
E. erigena used for spreading spray on potatoes [with copper sulphate, A. W. Stelfox told me in litt, 14th May 1969. D. McClintock had white *Daboecia* in Trinity Botanic Garden.
- Schmitz, M., *Wild Flowers of Lesotho*, Essa Ltd, 1982, pp 117-20
 (Poor) colour photos of *E. algida*, *E. cerinthoides*, *E. alopecuras* and *E. maesta*.

- Seymour, F. C., "Flora of New England 1982", *Phytologia Memoir V*, p 433
 Lists localities for *Calluna*, *E. cinerea* and *E. tetralix*.
- Sheppard, E. A., "A Bunch of Capes", *Amateur Gardening* 26th Nov. 1983, pp 36-7
 The tender sorts, "by no means easy to grow".
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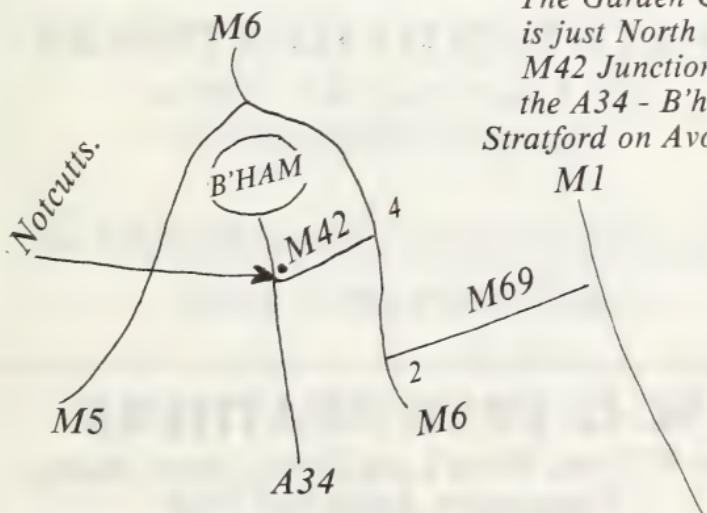
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